INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.
I 3

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065

VOL XVIII NO. 102— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
I 4

"LIVING IN VEILED FORM OF MARTIAL LAW."

Mahatmaji Not Surprised At Press Ordinance.

"FREEDOM IS ACTUALLY KNOCKING AT OUR DOORS."

Delhi Dailies Refuse To Furnish Security.

STOP PUBLICATION FROM TO-DAY.

Mahatmaji On Muzzling The Press

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BILIMORA April 29.

"The revival of the Press Act in the form of an Ordinance was only to be expected declared Gandhiji interviewed by the Sepecial Correspondent of the "Chronicle" He said: As an Ordinance it contains additional provisions making the whole piece more deadly than before."

"Whether we realise it or not for some days past we have been living in a veiled form of Martial Law. After all what is Martial Law if it is not the will of the Commanding Officer. For the time being the Viceroy is that Officer Commanding and whenever he considers it desirable he supersedes the whole of the law, both common and statute and imposes an Ordinance on a people too submissive to resent or to reply.

NO MORE DICTATION FROM BRITISH.

"I hope, however, that the time for tame submission to the dictation from the British rulers is gone for ever. Pressmen, if they are worthy representatives of public opinion, will not be frightened by the Ordinance.

Gandhiji continuing said, "Let us realise the wise dictum of Thoreau. It is difficult under tyrannical rule for honest men to be wealthy' and if we have decided to hand over our bodies without murmur to the authorities let us also be equally ready to hand over our property to them and not to sell our souls. I would, therefore, urge pressmen and publishers to refuse to furnish security and if they are called upon to do so either to cease publication or to challenge the authorities to confiscate whatever they like. When freedom is actually knocking at our doors and when for the sake of wooing it thousands have suffered tortures let it not be said of the pressmen that they were weighed and found wanting. They may confiscate type and machinery but they will not confiscate their pen and still less their speech. But I recognise that they can succeed in confiscating even these last two. But what they will never succeed in doing and what is after all the thing that matters is the thought of the nationand at present moment there is hardly a man or woman breathing who in every breath does not breathe discontent against the existing system of Government."

PRESS ORDINANCE IN ACTION.

NEW DELHI, April 29.

The District Magistrate has demanded securities to-day amounting to Rs. 5,000 each from the "Hindustan-Times," the "Tej" and the "Arjun" and Rs. 4000 from "Riyasat" and Rs. 2000 for "Millat" under the Press Ordinance with the stipulation that in case the securities are not forthcomingby this evening the papers will be deemed to cease publication from to-morrow.

DELHI PAPERS SUSPEND PUBLICATION.

—:o:—

DELHI, April 29.

Notices were received to day from the Chief Commissioner by all Printing Press in Delhi asking them to furnish securities ranging from Rs. 2000 to 5000.

All the papers. "Hindustan Times", "Tej", "Arjun" etc. have, as a protest, suspended publication. A Conference is being held after which a joint statement will be issued.—Free Press.

MAHATMA TO DEFY PRESS ACT.

—:o:—

BILLIMORA, April 29.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has directed the manager of his "Navjivan" press to allow the press to be forfeited rather than deposit security if security is demanded by the Government under the new Press Ordinance.

—:o:—

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH AND DRINK.

—:o:—

Mahatma's Advice To States' People

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

CAMP BILLIMORA April 29.

"I would not ask you to break salt laws, but I would certainly appeal to you to adopt khaddar and carry on vigorous campaign against liquor" was Mahatmaji's message to the State people of Billimora

Gandhiji said he would leave Indian States from his scheme of political activities, because he knew Indian Princes were mere tools in the hands of the British He, however, asked the States Subjects to participate in the national struggle so far as Khaddar work and prohibition were concerned.

ANSWER TO GAGGING ORDER.

"We refuse to give even a pie to the Government as security is the drunkards, which is so essential

"PARSIS ARE LIKE BROTHERS"

There was an impression in certain circles that he was starting picketing against Parsi owners of liquor shops only, but that was not a fact. Picketing is to be against liquor shop-owners of all communities, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and others. Parsis are like my brothers.

I would like to picket even Englishmen's liquor shops, but at present I am afraid to do so. They would not like to be our brothers but would prefer to be our masters.

Gandhiji added we would not get Swaraj by non-violent means, if we do not drive away the evils of drinking from amongst us. We do not want a drunkard as our President during Swaraj nor do we want him as a voter. We must destroy that cup of Satan wherever it is found.

In the end he asked them to settle their disputes by arbitration.

A silver takli was presented to Gandhiji at the end of the meeting. Mr. B. F. Barucha has arrived here to see Gandhiji.—Free Press.

"PARSIS ARE LIKE MY BROTHERS."

—:o:—

Satyagraha Movement In Gujarat.

CAMP BILIMORA, April 29.

Gandhiji arrived here from Karadi. Billimora is in Gaekwar's territory and a meeting was held in a creek named Machakadi which was in British jurisdiction.

Gandhiji addressing the meeting said he did not want to put the Indian States in an awkward position either by making speeches or breaking the salt act. Let us first of all settle everything with the British and everything that is to be done in the States will be done later.

LIQUOR RUINS.

He did not want the States subjects to launch salt satyagraha within the states limit, but they could participate in the two items of boycott of foreign cloth and liquor shops. Liquor trade had ruined our labour class and it i the duty of every citizen, be a he state subject or a British subject, to save them and ladies alone can successfully bring about that change of heart among the

Sen-Gupta Elected Mayor Again

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has been unanimously re-elected as Mayor of Calcutta for the fifth time.—A. P.

answer of "Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika" to the promulgation of Press Ordinance. In today's Editorial of the paper it is stated "rather than submit to the gagging order we will serve people by issuing the Patrika in Manuscript."

NON-PAYMENT OF LAND REVENUE TAXES.

SURAT, April 28.

Jambusar correspondent of the local daily "Gujarat" understands on reliable authority that Gandhiji has permitted the Broach Workers to launch a campaign for non-

(Continued on page 7.)

SIX PERSONS DETAINED UNDER ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

Police Raid Houses In Calcutta.

12 MORE MEN ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The Police carried out a number of house searches in Calcutta this morning and took about a dozen people into custody.

Further details are not available yet. It is stated some of these will be placed under the Bengal Ordinance. The arrests include Sjt. Kalison, Secretary, Bengal Jute Workers Union, Abdul Halim, Secretary, Bengal Peasants and Workers Party, Chiranjilal, Member, Workers Party, Preonath Ganguly, Pannalal Mukherji and Sailesh Ganguly.—Free Press.

TO ALLAY PANIC.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 29.

An informal non-official conference presided over by the Commissioner was held to consider the present situation and allay panic. It was decided the Municipal Chairman should convene a meeting of representative people and issue a manifesto condemning violence. The Commissioner asked the co-operation of the people and explained curfew orders. —Free Press.

Detained Under Bengal Ordinance.

—:o:—

DACCA, April 29.

Hiendranath Majumdar, Dhanesh Bhattacharji, Naresh Guha, Brojendra Das and Sushilchandra Sarkar who were arrested under Section 151 have been placed under the Ordinance.

BERHAMPORE, April 29.

Gopalchandra Dubay aged 18 has been kept in detention under the Ordinance.—Free Press.

Victims Of Neela Firing.

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Four persons who received gunshot wounds during Police firing at Neela in connection with the dispersal of the anti-salt law campaign meeting, were admitted in Chittaranjan Hospital. The condition of one Mr. Meherali Sheik is precarious, as he has received gunshot wounds in head, chest and abdomen.

It is understood charges of rioting will be brought against them. One of them was arrested while boarding train at Diamond Harbour Station, but he was released on bail.—Free Press.

CHITTAGONG INSURGENCE.

—:o:—

Main Body Of Raiders Still At Bay.

CHITTAGONG April 29.

The Surma Valley Light Horse Contingent returned to Silchar. It is reported that the main body of the raiders is still at bay and the movements of the men are unknown.—A. P.

tory of England, Austria-Hungary, Tsarist Russia and every Empire is strewn with tragic warning that force is no remedy. The paper concludes the only remedy is courageously carrying out without further hinderance or delay promises that have been made but have not yet been fulfilled."—Free Press Beam Service.

"FORCE IS NO REMEDY."

—:o:—

Labour Left Wingers On Govt. By Ordinances.

"DAILY HERALD'S" WARNING.

LONDON, Apr. 29.

The Press Ordinance closely following the Bengal Ordinance is causing considerable stir even among supporters of the Labour Government. The Left wing critics freely deplore the resort by Government of India to autocratic rule thus putting off all chance of early an amicable settlement. They feel that it is the revival of frank autocracy and Liberal and Labour circles emphasise that the policy of repression can never help in the ultimate solution of the Indian problem any more than it did in Ireland or Tsarist Russia.

From enquiries in informed quarters it is learnt that though Whitehall has agreed to the promulgation of the Ordinances, there is considerable hesitancy in accepting the wisdom of Government of India in resorting to the executive action especially on the eve of great constitutional changes.

Advice is insistently tendered to Government that while such action as is necessary in preserving peace must be taken and at the same time the Government must endeavour to go ahead with their constructive policy and rallying the "Moderates".

"GOVERNING AUTOCRATICALLY."

The "Daily Herald" has come out with a significant editorial wholly condemning the present methods of the Government of India in dealing with the Nationalist movement. That the "Daily Herald," which has so far consistently supported the Viceroy and which on former occasions has been more known to keep discreet silence on Indian question should have now come out in the open is regarded as particularly noteworthy. The impression seems to be gaining ground that these autocratic measures, while they undoubtedly fail in dealing with those for whom they are intended, do further harm by alienating even the Moderate elements and making it impossible to support the repressive policy. "The Herald" sounds a warning against this short-sighted policy and says "the Viceroy is governing autocratically, the authorities giving themselves power to imprison men on suspicion".

WILL THEY NOT LEARN FROM HISTORY?

The paper then refers to the Press Ordinance and says: "The Press is not subjected to coercion to which it has not been used for nearly a decade now." Emphasising the futility of these steps the paper asks "will men governing never learn by example?"

It continues "Lord Balfour tried to solve the Irish problem in the same way leading in due course to Sinn Fein and Easter week. His-

(Continued in column 4)

KONDA VENKATAPPA ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Taken To A Guntur Village.

MADRAS, April 29.

Mr. Konda Venkatapaya has been arrested at Guntur this morning at his residence and taken to a village where the Collector was campaing.—Free Press.

"INDIA WAS IMPATIENT AND COULDN'T WAIT."

Patel's Warning To Viceroy That Remained Unheeded.

"MAHATMAJI, A FORCE IN LAND."

"India Is Determined To Be Free."

SIMLA, April 27.

(By Mail).

The following is the full text of the second letter of Mr. Patel's to Lord Irwin:—

While I tender my resignation of the office of the President of the the Legislative Assembly for reasons which I personally explained to you at some length at my interview with you on the 3rd April and have briefly stated in another letter herewith, I consider it my duty, not so much in the capacity of the President with the sands of my official life running out, but rather as a true and devoted friend, to lay certain considerations before you at this juncture when I believe you are perplexed and puzzled lest one false step on your part might make the situaton beyond redemption.

SUFFERING, A RELIGION.

India is determined to be free, and no obstacle will be too great for her to overcome. Englishmen will never understand how it is and why Indians regard jail, which is intended for criminals, as a place of pilgrimage. And a public man who in his endeavour to secure freedom for his country has not gone to jail is at a discount. Suffering without retaliation for the cause of the country has become a matter of religion with most Indians. This process of suffering will go on till freedom is won.

Since you assumed the Viceroyalty of India, I have enjoyed the privilege of having numerous talks with you on the question of India's future and her relations with Britain as perhaps no other Indian has. From the day you landed in Bombay I began to acquaint you with the true situation. On that day, I had a long conversation with you; and I told you how the great Non-co-operation movement of 1920 was started and how it had very nearly achieved its object but ultimately failed. I also told you then that though the move for the time being had failed the Congress was still the most representative institution in India, Mahatma Gandhi was still a living force in Indian politics and was merely biding his time and that he was 'the' man in India with the largest following and one man who was essentially fitted to lead a mass movement. I urged upon you the absolute necessity of taking the earliest opportunity to get into touch with him and with his co-operation take steps to settle India's problem once and for all. You were then just a stranger to this land, and, therefore, did not rightly express any view or commit yourself to any opinion.

MAHATMA'S POWER.

Subsequently, you came into touch with your so-called constitutional advisers and your Civil Service who naturally had your ears. You also met a large number of public men of various schools of political thought in the country. The only people who did not come near you were the Congressmen—followers of Mahatma Gandhi. Later, in our conversations, you more than once doubted whether Mahatma Gandhi really counted in the political arena and whether the Congress had not lost much of its following in the country. I thought you were discounting my advice and that you were being wrongly advised. I then told you that Mahatma Gandhi would before long lead a mass movement in India, and that it would be your misfortune to resort to repressive methods much against your own inclination. I knew that I was all alone in tendering such advice to you, and that you would not accept all that I was telling you.

WORK IN ENGLAND IN 1927

In 1927 when I went to England I told the same thing to His Majesty, the King-Emperor, and also to Lord Birkenhead and other leading public men of England Talking about further constitutional reforms with Lord Birkenhead, I told him that nothing short of immediate establishment of full responsible Government would meet the requirements of the situation and that any delay in doing so would further complicate matters and seriously endanger the relations between the two countries. Difficulties regarding the defence of India were pointed out to me, and I told him "where there was a will ,there was a way," and if England would be prepared to give a loan of the requisite number of officers on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon for a period of say, five years, the so-called difficul-

(Continued on page 7.)

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, April 29.

Previous Closing Rate	15.20
To-day's Opening Rate	15.21
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	15.23
Difference	+.03

Broach Expectations Rs. 267-8-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

Liverpool, April 29.

Previous Closing Rate	8.06
To-day's Opening Rate	8.00
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	7.96
Difference	—.10

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 29.

Silver Ready	19 11 0 unchanged.
Silver Forward	19 10 0 unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 29.

Without Duty	45	3	0
With Duty	54	3	0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET-ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—TYPIST with experience in English and Gujarati correspondence. Apply with particulars and salary required to Post Box 2065. Good prospects to suitable man.
A R2388

WANTED—An experienced DRAUGHTSMAN for Architects' Office in Bombay on reasonable pay. Apply immediately to Box No. 2511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 645

WANTED—CANDIDATES, desiring to serve in Government, Railway and Canal Departments. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamps; apply to IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A P2385

WANTED—Influential and respectable AGENTS for Fire, Motor and Life Departments of a newly floated Insurance Concern backed by influential businessmen. Apply with testimonials and experience to Box No. 2510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 644

WANTED—EXTREMIST NATIONALIST DIRECTOR with Rs. 500, for Provident Insurance Company. Minimum monthly remuneration Rs. 50/- Apply Box No. 2509, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 638

WANTED—Self reliant and educated men to work as Chief Agents, Agents and Canvassers in India for a progressive Indian Mutual Life Office. For terms apply to Box No. 2508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R639

WANTED for the Bai Kabibai Hindu High School, a PRINCIPAL with high educational qualifications; one with knowledge of Gujarathi will be preferred. Apply stating terms and sending copies of testimonials (before 10th May) to the Trustees Bai KABIBAI CHARITIES, 26, Holichakla, Fort, Bombay.
A R2380

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for IMMEDIATE Railway Service. Fare Paid. Apply AT ONCE for Rules enclosing 2 Aaanas stamps ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R2315

THE NEW LIGHT the only advanced Socialistic English Weekly in India with flowers of Bengal in the edotorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts. Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.—DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 25 to organise the Credit Co-operative Scheme. Loans granted from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,000 at 9 p. c. interest annually. Apply for full particulars GENERAL SECRETARY, CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD, 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Houses & Flats To Let.

NEWLY BUILT, one-storied BUNGALOW to sell, twelve-roomed, bathrooms, neat compound, garden, railing, airy, open all around. Also three-roomed block to Let. Apply, KAMAL-KUNJA, 11th Road, Khar.
C R2383

Trade Announcement.

DUROFIX—Mends, Wood, China, Glass, Rubber, etc. Guaranteed Heat and Waterproof. Stupendous Strength. Re. -/8 and 1/-. From All Dealers.
T R2387

Educational

SHETH HARIDAS JADAVJI CHARITABLE TRUST, BOMBAY.—Deserving Bhatia Students needing help for education may apply for forms to be had from the undersigned and returnable upto 5th June. DAMODHER GOVINDJI MADHOWJI, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
M 406

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M W5

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R 2351

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Co-educational institution with Montessori, Primary and Secondary departments INCLUDING MATRIC COURSE.

PROVIDES BUS SERVICE.

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For prospectus and further particulars please apply to PRINCIPAL, Bhagat Ram Kumar, M.A. (Oxon).

Office hours during Vacation for Registration, etc., 9 A. M. to 11 A.M.

Telephone No. 24495.
M 2342

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NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased and sold at favourable prices. Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals etc. (Old and New issues) always available. Call or Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT. Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge. (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.
L 595

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount. Current books purchased, College books at half price. Mofussil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
L 633

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Public Notices.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

Train Nos. E 109, E 259, E 232 and E 110 now running between Bombay and Kurla will be run between Bombay and Bandra on and from 1st May, 1930, as shown below.

DOWN.

	E 109	E 259
Bombay	D. 12|26	23 40
Bandra	A. 12|55	0|19

UP.

	E 232	E 110
Bandra	D. 7|00	13|00
Bombay	A. 7|29	[illegible]

2. From the same date the Train Service on the Chalisgaon-Dhulia and Jalgaon-Amalner Branch Lines will also be slightly revised.
3. For detail timings see corrected Sheet Time Tables.

A. E. TYLDEN PATTENSON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Chief Trans Supdtt.'s Office.
Bombay, 28th April, 1930.
640

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House" Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 30th April, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS LTD., Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
P. J. BILIMORIA.
Bombay, 17th March, 1930.
420

MYSORE RACES, 1930.

FIVE DAYS.

3rd, 6th, 10th, 12th and 14th June 1930.
First Entries close on Monday 5th, May 1930.
Final Entries close on Monday 19th, May 1930.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S CUP SWEEP, 1930.

(With kind permission of the Government of Mysore.)

Tickets Rupees Five Each
Tickets will be available on receipt of remittance up to 2nd June, 1930, to be drawn on 9th and Race run on 10th, June, 1930.
Please write your name and address in full on the money order coupon legibly.

Apply to:—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
Mysore Races, Mysore.
311

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Brass, Gun metal and Aluminium castings of various sizes—Brass and Gun metal weighing approximately 30 Cwts. and Aluminium 2 Cwts. required during the year 1930-31 will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 8th day of May, 1930.

Tenders should be sealed, superscribed "Tender for Brass, Gun metal and Aluminium Castings," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 500.

The Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Forms of tender and specification will be issued by the same Officer on payment of Rupee one per form which will, on no account be refunded.

(Sd.) T. K. RODIAN,
Executive Engineer,
Municipal Offices.
Dated, 28th April, 1930.
642

Public Notices.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 55TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, "Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1929.

2nd—To appoint Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September, 1930, and to fix their remuneration, and

4th—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 22nd to 30th April, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th April, 1930.
580

FOR SALE.

Two GINNING FACTORIES, (a) one at Palitana with 2 oil engines and 28 gins and (b) one at Gariadhar with one Oil Engine and 20 gins. Preference will be given to one, who will put up Press and Work Ginning Factories. Offers invited before 20th May, 1930.

DIWAN,
Palitana State
633

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARAYEN RAJENNA PENTA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

All that piece of land of leasehold tenure, containing an area of Four Hundred and Fifty three square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 43 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded, on the East by a passage Twenty-five feet in width, on the South by Plot No. 42 of the said Estate leased to Ahmedali Kikabhai on the West by Chinch Bunder Road and on the North by Plot No. 44 of the said Estate leased to Jamalbhai Ibrahim which piece of land forms a portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3639 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 21|1721 Mandvi Division, TOGETHER with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the Lessees or their undertenants and are assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 4144 Street No. 37.

Dated this 30th day of April 1930.

E. J. DUBASH
PURCHASERS' ATTORNEY.
641

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 861 of 1928

Re MOTILAL JETHALAL SARAIYA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Panjrapole 1st Lane, Lately a Clerk in the employ of the Imperial Bank of India now Unemployed: An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th July 1930 at 11-15 a. m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 28th day of April 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
643

Auction Sales.

GUSSES BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MIRZA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dastur and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdul Hussein Essabhai Thandvala, the Mortgagor, in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th February, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of Pension and Tax land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mirza Street, admeasuring about 120 square yards, forming part of Collector's Old No. 157, New No. 1460, Old Survey No. 3166 to 70, New Survey No. 1934, Cadastral Survey No. 1277 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 627, Street Nos. 77 to 79 Mirza Street and bounded on the East and West by the land standing in the name of Anantrao Ganpatrao, Vasantrao Ganpatrao and Sunderrao Ganpatrao, on the South by the land of Dajibhoy Jamsetji Setima and on the North by Mirza Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
(Lamington Road)

presents TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
The famous Historical Film

FALL OF RAIGHAD

produced by

UNITED ARTIST SYNDICATE
featuring

Mr. KULKARNI and Miss GANGOO

This is the golden opportunity for those who have missed this finest photo-play of the Maratha History.

DAILY 4 SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

TO-NIGHT . THIS WEEK

"IMMORTAL GLORY"

KRISHNA'S SUPER PRODUCTION

Featuring Miss RAMPYARI, Mr. CHELWAN, Mr. HARIDAS and Mr. ABHYANKER and others.

Photo by Mr. GORDHAN PATEL

Directed by Mr. P. GHOSH

Wonderful Action—Hair Raising—Thrills Swift moving story for start to finish.

TIME AS USUAL.

KRISHNA
CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
New Chalni Road.

THE CAPITOL Daily At 6-30 and 10 P.M.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

RICHARD Barthelmess IN WEARY RIVER

A picture that tells graphically the two great struggles that confronts a convict when he tries to reform.

PATHE AUDIO REVIEW

An interest feature with realistic colour effects by Pathecrome.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

Times of Showing:
6-30 and 10 p.m. Daily
Matinee at 4 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

NEW PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road, (Queen's Road End)
'Phone: 41561.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE COCK CROW?

NOTICE.

THE MANAGEMENT OF PATHE CINEMA have pleasure in announcing that during the ensuing Summer months, prices of admission at their theatre for all performances will be reduced as follows:—

Upper Stalls	Rs. 2
Lower Stalls	Re. 1
1st Class	As. 8
2nd Class	As. 4

plus Tax.

Effective from Saturday, May 3rd.

RIALTO CINEMA
DAILY CHANGE OF PICTURES

WED. 30th Apr.	At 6-30 & 10 P.M. THE MAGICIAN With Paul Wegener and Alice Terry
THURS. 1st May.	At 6-30 & 10 P.M. FLESH AND THE DEVIL With John Gilbert and Greta Garbo.
FRI. 2nd May.	At 6-30 & 10 P.M. THE GARDEN OF ALLAH With Alice Terry and Ivan Petrovich.

CROWN
CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
A First Wild Animal Serial
A Serial of 21 Reels
THE KING OF THE KONGO
Starring
JACQUELINE LOGAN
and
WALTER MILLER.
1st Instalment 11 Reels
This is a story of extreme heroism.

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SANDHURST ROAD
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Double Programme
THE MASTER OF BEASTS
Also
TOM MIX and TONY
IN
THE SILVER VALLEY
NEXT SATURDAY
An Epic of the West with your favourite star
BOB STEELE
IN
The Invaders

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
TO-DAY: 6-30 and 10 p.m
A REVELATION
IN
TALKING PICTURES
AL JOLSON
IN
THE SINGING FOOL
with the child prodigy
DAVEY LEE
Folks, You Ain't Seen Notin' Yet Till You Have Seen This Picture

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE ROYAL
SAMOAN DANCERS
In a South Sea Island Festival Intriguing Samoan Dances and Songs in Conjunction with Cinema
CLARA BOW
in
THE ANCIENT MARINER
A Dramatic Fantasy
Admission: Rs. 3, 2, 1, As. 8
Plus Tax
Booking at the Theatre.

ROYAL
Opera House.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, 3rd May at 6 p.m.
BY POPULAR REQUEST
Pyara Saheb
will give 2 more Recitals
Popular Prices
Booking at the Theatre from 10-30 a.m.

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Except Sundays.

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Splendid gradation, great latitude.

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IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List
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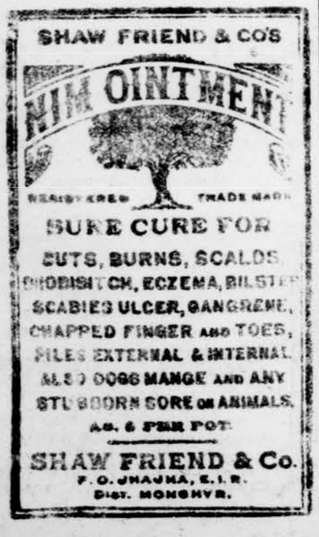

SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN IN GUJARAT.

News In Brief.

AHMEDABAD, April 28.

The Hon. Secretary, Publicity Bureau, Gujarat Prantik Samiti, Ahmedabad, writes:—

Some pleaders of Ahmedabad accompanied by doctors had gone to examine and take statements of the volunteers and others who were assaulted with lathis, etc., by the police. They took statements of the injured at Anand on the 25th and at Borsad on the 26th. In Borsad hospital were lying 8 patients who had received injuries at the hands of Dehvan's Thakor's men. These patients are unable to sit up in bed and cannot move without assistance.

BORSAD:—On the 27th there was a meeting at Borsad where 10 volunteers were about to boil salt water. There was a cordon of 22 volunteers surrounding this spot. The armed policemen and lathis broke the cordon and began to beat the volunteers and spectators. Some children and a woman have received injuries. The injured (about 40) have been removed to the hospital. On the 28th at 2 p.m. Kaka Kalelkar, the Acharya of Gujarat Vidyapith, was arrested at Borsad while manufacturing salt.

NADIAD:—The District Judge of Nadiad has issued a notice on the 26th calling upon Pleader, Mr. Rambhai Fakirbhai of Borsad, to appear before him on the 30th and show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Bombay Pleaders' Act for making certain speeches inconsistent with the profession.

There was a meeting of the pleaders of the Kaira District held yesterday at Nadiad to decide upon what they should do in connection with the present political movement.

ARBITRATION BOARD.

KHADOL (Borsad Taluka):—The village people here have apponited a Board of Arbitration of 20 persons to settle the disputes. They have also resolved on boycott of liquor and foreign cloth.

MR. MEGHANI ARRESTED.

DHANDHUKA:—Sjt. Zaverchand Meghani was arrested here on the 27th under Section 117, I. P. C., for a speech delivered by him on the 4th instant. A merchant had given 400 maunds of wheat to a Government servant to be sent to Kaira District. The village people boycotted him. He undertook to subscribe Rs. 31 to the Satyagraha Fund. As the wheat had not been despatched it was brought back.

Various castes in villages in this district have resolved upon penalising any one of their caste who drinks liquor.

AHMEDABAD:—Two members of the District Local Board have resigned their seats on the Board which is a "semi-Government institution".

Some of the pleaders here met and passed resolutions to help the liquor shop picketers and are enlisting members.

The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committees has been doing good work. They are having grand processions, holding meetings in various localities in the city. They have not yet decided upon picketing at foreign cloth shops.

BARWALA:—Seven leading merchants have been arrested. (Sections 114, 143 and 353 of the I. P. C.).

AHMEDABAD FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

The local Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee contemplates the opening of a number of spinning wheel classes in various localities here. The beginning was made on Friday when Shreemati Motiben Ranchhodlal Amritlal performed the opening ceremony of a "rentia" class in Sir Chinubhai's Mansion in Desai's Pole. After a number of national songs were sung by the Sevika Corps, Shreemati Saralaedvi Ambalal in the absence of Shreemati Shardabehn Mehta explained how the want of Khaddar as well as Swadeshi necessitated the opening of such classes everywhere and she requested Shreemati Motiben to do so.

Lady Sulochana Chinubhai and Shreemati Mahalaxmi also spoke in the same effect after which Sheemati Motiben declared the class formally open. About thirty spinning wheels are working at present.

G. I. P. STRIKERS EVICTED.

—:o:—

Appeal To Government.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala, President, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, writes:—

On Saturday last the Police ejected 14 porters and their families forcibly from their quarters near Dockyards road station and removed their articles from their rooms and locked their rooms. Similarly 15 more families had to vacate the rooms and sleep on the varandah. All these 39 families are sleeping on the varandah with their belongings. Their condition is really pitiable. On the one hand, the porters are not reinstated inspite of the fact that they are willing to go back to work while, on the other hand, they have no means to go back to their native places if they wanted to do so. As they are drawing wages under Rs. 30 they are not entitled to Provident Fund or gratuity like other railway servants drawing more than Rs. 30. At present I have been trying to supply every porter two seers of rice and quarter seer of Dal. If the Agent of the G. I P. Railway or the Railway Board is not willing to reinstate them then it is the clear duty of the Government of Bombay to intervene and see that these people do not die of starvation or neglect. I understand that further evictions are going to follow. The Union as well as the All-India Railway Federation have requested the Railway Board to stop these evictions and withdraw prosecutions but so far there has been no reply from the Railway Board. While in the case of workshop people of Parel, Matunga and Jhansi, most of them have been reinstated not a single porter at Wari Bunder or in Bombay or in Kurla and Kalyan has been reinstated after the strike was called off on the 16th of April. So far there is no apparent reason why there should be differential treatment between the workshop people and non-workshop people. I hope that the new Agent, Mr. Frazer, as well as the Railway Board will look into the matter immediately and stop all further evictions and take early steps to withdraw all prosecutions against Satyagrahis and strikers. If prosecutions have been withdrawn at Nagpur and Bhusaval by the C. P. Government there is no reason why different policy should be adopted by the Bombay Goverment.

JAIL DIARY

By

C. RAJAGOPALACHAR.

Being notes made by him in Vellore jail from December 1921 to March, 1922.

All orders should be accompanied by full remittance of cost. No V.P. orders will be executed.

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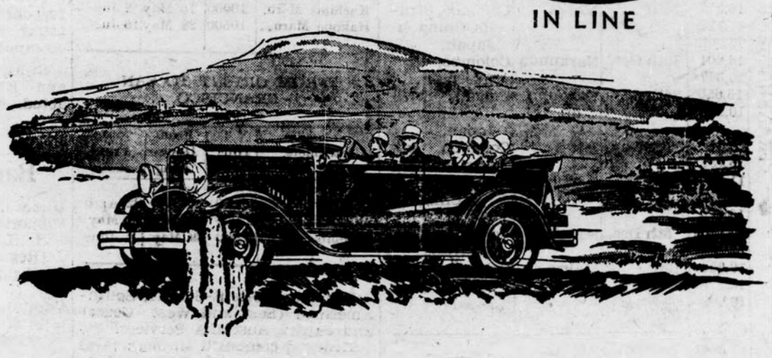

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No. IV Office Rs. 195/- No. III Portable Rs. 160/-
Senta Sewing Machines from Rs. 70/-
Wickless Oil Stoves for cooking purposes.

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MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. sailings to Plymouth and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

	Steamers.		Tons.
1930.			
8 May	Viceroy of India		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x		20,847
31 „	Macedonia		11,120
7 June	Mantua*		10,946
14 „	Comorin		16,132
21 „	Maloja x		20,827
28 „	Razmak		10,857
5 July	Ranpura*		16,601
12 „	Malwa		11,000
19 „	Naldera x		16,088
26 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea*		10,946
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Narkunda x		16,572
23 „	Macedonia		11,120
30 „	Rajputana*		16,568
6 Sept.	Ranpura		16,601
13 „	Mooltan x		20,847
20 „	Ranchi		16,650
27 „	Mantua*		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
11 „	Comorin x		16,132
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25 „	Razmak @		10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
8 „	Naldera x		16,088
29 „	Ranpura		16,601
15 „	Morea*		10,954
22 „	Razmak		16,572
6 Dec.	Narkunda*		10,602
13 „	Viceroy of India		19,648
20 „	Rawalpindi x		16,619
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518

VESSELS NOW SAIL DIRECT FROM BOMBAY WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT AT ADEN.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1930		
28th Aug.	DOMALA	8,422
9th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£108
	C £56	£ 98

SHIPPING

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
9th May	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
23rd „	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
28th „	Mirzapore	Straits China & Japan
6th June	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
20th „	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
4th July	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
18th „	Mooltan	Colombo, & Australia.
1st Aug.	Mantua	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
15th „	Comorin	Colombo, & Australia.
29th „	Malwa	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
12th Sep.	Naldera	Colombo, & Australia.
26th „	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
10th Oct.	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
24th „	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
7th Nov.	Mooltan	Colombo, & Australia.
21st „	Ranchi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
5th Dec.	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19th „	Malwa	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930.		
30th Apl.	Barjora	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
2nd May	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Busrah.
3rd May	Chakla	P'bunder, Dwarka, Cutchmandvi & Karachi.
5th May	Vita	P'bunder, Port Okha, Cutchmandvi & Karachi.
7th May	Khandalla	East & South Africa via Marmagoa.
9th „	Ellora	Mombasa & Zanzibar.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa for Rs. 500|- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs. Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers of the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru..	5973	25 Apr.	30 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30Apr
*KurohimeMaru	4697	20 Apr	5 May.
Awa Maru ..	6028	1 May	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28May
Rangoon Maru.	5029	17 May	29 May
YamagataMaru.	3807	20 May	30 May
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru..	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25June

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Atsuta Maru ..	8500	1 May	19 May
Kashima Maru.	10900	15 May	2 June
Hakone Maru..	10500	28 May	15 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru..	22000	14 Apr	22 April
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	11 May	18 May
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
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Changchun	Marunouchi	San Francisco
Dairen	(Tokio)	Samarang
Fengtien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Hamburg	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsan
Harbin	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinan
Honolulu	Pekin	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rangoon	Vladivostock
	Rio de Janeiro	

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of wh-ch may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

PAY NOTHING
Only drop a card to get a copy of
Kam Shastra
A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity—given away gratis and post free.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar. (Kathiawar)

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager

INSURANCE.

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per 1000 p. a	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 16

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the— SECRETARIES Bombay.

ULCERINE
(Regd.)
Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer, Kandi.

LIONEL BARNETT

The World's most beautiful Child
was given Virol from Birth

"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling." (Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

Give your own Child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-18-F

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

UTHAMNA CEREMONY.

The Uthamna ceremony of Sheth Mansukhlal Chhaganlal Desai, Share Broker, who died in Bombay of heart failure on the 29th April 1930 will be performed at his residence, Sri Ram Mansion, Sandhurst Road, on Wednesday the 30th April 1930 at 4 p.m. (B. T.)

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

The following candidates have passed the Final M.C.P.S. Examination held in the current month: Cooverji Erachshah Patel and Narayan Sarvottam Telang.

JANJIRA C. K. P. SAMAJIK SANGH

The Janjira C. K. P. Samajik Sangh, Bombay, will celebrate the 'Shri Shivaji Jayanti' to-day at Wagal's Bungalow, Agar Bazar, Dadar, at 9 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. K. A. Keluskar will speak.

FOUND

Found on Worli Road, near Post Office a big leather suit case thrown out by a passing motor car. Owner may see K. D. Raote near Satyanarayen Temple, Fergusson Road, Worli Naka, between 7 and 9 a.m. or 7 and 9 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on April 26 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 8 via Colombo.

The O S K steamer "Burma Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on April 26 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 8 via Colombo.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macbride" arrived in London on the evening of 26th instant.

Clan Morrison arrived in Suez on the evening of 26th instant.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling)

Remittances during the week ending 26th April 1930:—

Sterling purchased in India 935,000

Total remittances from 1st April 1929 to 26th April 1930:—

Sterling purchased in India 2,601,000

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 29th April 1930. Total amounts offered were Rs. 57,25,000 and Rs. 1,29,00,000 respectively.

WHERE TO GET SWADESHI?

A QUESTION FOR MANY

VISIT

"THE GHATKOPAR YOUTH LEAGUE"

SWADESHI BAZAR

and solve the query.

It exhibits everything you need.

Just note the address:—

New Upashraya, Wagnji Lane.

Time: 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96 6-6 and above aggregating Rs. 5,25,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-9-0 and above aggregating Rs. 1,12,25,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine and three months' bills were Rs. 4-12-7 and Rs. 5-12-0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate three months Treasury Bills sold from the 23rd April to 28th April 1930 were Rs. 80,75,000. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 30th April 1930 to 5th May 1930 at Rs. 98-10-0 per cent.

Tenders for nine months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 6th May 1930. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 9th May 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

THE

Bombay Life

ASSURANCE CO., LTD

Established in India (1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

EXCELLENT PROSPECTS TO AGENTS:

For particulars please write to:—

J. L. MEHTA,

Manager.

70-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

MR. SHAMDASANI FAILS AGAIN.

—:o:—

No Case Against Central Bank Auditors.

—:o:—

"FALSE AND MOST VEXATIOUS" COMPLAINT.

(Through Satyagraha Committee.)

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, dismissed the complaint of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani on Tuesday which he had brought against Sir Hugh Cock, and Mr. Stiven (partners of Messrs. Fergusson and Co.) and Sir S. B. Billimoria (of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co.), Auditors of the Central Bank of India. The case was brought to declare the audited balance sheet of the Central Bank of India ended 31st March 1926 as incorrect. His worship, missing the complaint asked, passed in discharging the notice and discathing strictures against Mr. Shamdasani and remarked: "This is is a false and most vexatious complaint and every endeavour was made to protract the proceedings to an interminable length. The complainant it appears, has made it a business to file complaints after complaints against the Central Bank and its auditors, making most reckless and wild allegations against them. It seemed that Mr. Shamdasani's object was to try and get at the books of the Bank to enable him to fish out something or other which might be used against the Bank and to protract the hearing as long as he could, knowing full well that the parties involved had to incur heavy expenses. It was deplorable that any share-holder by merely going to a criminal court and making reckless allegations, should be in a position under the existing state of law, to damage the business of the Bank or to impair its credit or involve it in heavy litigation. The Central Bank happened to be on sound financial basis and one commanding the confidence of the public; but it would not be difficult to realise the condition of a less fortunately placed Bank which had to meet heavy expenses and face the publicity which is usually given to the allegations made in a criminal court. In the interest of the Bank as well as the public, there should be some restriction placed on a shareholder such as to compel him to obtain the sanction of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies or to move the Advocate General prior to the filing of the complaint in the court."

ZOROASTER'S ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal and Irani Anjuman the Zoroastar's Anniversary Day, which falls to-day (Wednesday) according to the old Persian Calendar will be celebrated this evening at the Banaji Fire Temple, Charni Road. There will be a Jashan Ceremony at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) followed by short sermon from Mr. J. B. Vachha and Ervad F. A. Bode, on "The Life and Teachings of Prophet Zoroastar." Mr. Maneck Faredoon Mullan will preside.

DODGE BROTHERS' ENTERPRISE.

—:o:—

Two More Distinctive Types On View

The Dodge Brothers have added two more distinctive types to their present models, Six and Eight-in-line, which are now on display at Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Limited, New Queen's Road, Bombay. They are striking examples of dignified sturdy automobile construction with a number of interesting outstanding features.

First and foremost is the improved mono-piece body construction incorporating many added advantages due to recent advances in welding and stamping. The ingenious method of mounting the floorboards of the mono-piece bodies directly on the substantial frame of the car gives the New Dodge an inherent advantage in balance and road ability And with seams and body joints welded instead of revitted annoying esqueaks and rattles are entirely eliminated.

The power plants both for Six and Eight are especially notable for the amount of power developed per cubic inch of pistan displacement and per pound of eigine weight. They are also capable of continuous operation at sustained speeds without loosing power. And an exceptional degree of smoothness is achieved by the design of the heavy rigidly supported, balanced and counterweighed crank shaft.

Down-draft carburation and metric thread spark plugs in the Dodge Eight are quite new in Eight cylinder passenger car realm. Metric spark plugs permit the engine to more efficiently meet the requirements of both idling and high speed driving conditions. They are now also considered a necessity in racing cars and airplane motors.

CASE AGAINST SUPDT. GUIDER DISMISSED.

MAGISTRATE'S FINDINGS.

The story of the police assault on the citizens near the Girgaum Police Court on the day on which Messrs. Abid Ali Jafferbhai Yusuf Meherally and Sadik were convicted figured prominently in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court on Tuesday when the case against Superintendent Guider came up for hearing.

There were three separate cases against Superintendent Guider and the complainants were Laxmidas Premchand, a dealer in motor accessories and two others.

The complainants charged Superintendent Guider with causing hurt and abetment on the 11th April, when the police were alleged to have assaulted the crowd present before the Girgaum Police Court.

Mr. Kanuga appeared for the complainants, while Mr. Baker appeared for Mr. Guider.

One Barrister, Mr. J. B. Patel and three Advocates, Messrs. Lawrence D'Souza, Babrekar and Mohanlal Desai were examined for the complainant, while two police officers were examined for the defence.

The Magistrate, dismissing the notice held that under the Police Act, sanction of the local Government was necessary to prosecute Mr. Guider. The Magistrate also observed that his Court was only a Court of Law and not a Court of Inquiry.

The Magistrate, in passing orders in the case, observed that this Court was not a Court of Inquiry, but a Court of Law.

The question to be decided was whether Mr. Guider, could be charged with assault and abetment and if so, whether any case would be against him under the Police Act.

He had no reason to disbelieve Inspector Lyons' evidence and it was clear that the crowd was not peaceful. Of course, he did not wish to impute any motive to the members of the Bar, who had given evidence, but as their versions about the incident were different, it only showed how people were led away by zeal.

WILSON AND J. D. J.

"SPACIOUS IN THE POSSESSION OF DIRT"

(BY J. D. J.)

The Editor of the "I. D. M." is apparently a bit hurt. He tells me that, unless I "shut up" he will "investigate my past." I am told, and I gather from what has been "seen and heard at the Taj," that Mrs. Naidu is also rather angry with "Scrutator." She was not at all "impressed" by what "Scrutator" has written about her and her "Maulvi friends." I only wish to tell Mr. Wilson one word, and that is: I am not the least afraid of his Dirt. "Scrutator" puts me a question: "What does Mr. J. J. D. mean by saying that very few Englishmen in India are capable of reading the Spectator?" My reply is that I mean precisely what I have said, and I have only said what Mr. Wilson himself has written hundreds of times in the "Pioneer" about the "intelligence of 99 out of every 100 Europeans in India." What is more: I can prove it. I can prove it as a result of personal acquaintance with nearly all the members of the European Association of Bombay, that Mr. Wilson was "perfectly right." What is more I have before me a 'leaderette' from the "Times of India," where the Editor (or whoever wrote it)—was exactly of the same opinion.

Indeed, only a few months ago, I called on a gentleman who is now an M.L.C.—an European, and he gave expression to exactly the same view about "the average European in India and the Spectator."

COLOSSAL IGNORANCE.

Indeed, in 1926 the Editor of the "Times of India" wrote a leader which was very distasteful to some "leading Europeans" in Bombay. They wrote a letter—an angry letter—in reply, in the course of which they denounced the Editor for what he wrote about the "Government and the Strike" at home, and they made an invidious comparison between the present Editor and his predecessor, and said that they were obliged to take in the "Times of India" simply because there was no other paper for them to read. The Editor wrote in reply some thing about Delane. I drew the attention of the Editor to the fact that from a survey of the names attached to the "letter of protest," not one of them had ever heard of Delane or had read the "Life of Delane," etc. He agreed and published my letter.

Twelve months or so ago the "Pioneer" called the Editor of the "Times of India" practically a "Liar." He also called the Editor of the "Statesman" a "Liar." The former ignored this "B. F." ("Big Fraud"). The latter offered Rs. 10,000, if Mr. Wilson produced the books of the "Pioneer": and "should those books prove that what the "Statesman" had declared was false"—the "Statesman" would pay the Rs. 10,000 to any charitable institution," Mr. Wilson would care to mention. What did Mr. Wilson do? He ran away and he has been running away ever since. Not long after that he published a "communique" in the "Pioneer." For doing almost precisely the same thing, a Bengali Editor was sent to jail, and the paper had to pay a fine of nearly two lakhs. Mr. Wilson "got away," on his paper publishing an "apology," and the trifling sum of, I believe, half a lakh or Rs. 20,000. I forget which. At long last, even the "Pioneer" got tired of this pompous person. It dispensed with his services. And he only escaped with the "skin of his teeth" the other day, by going literally on his knees at the High Court of Allahabad and by asking for pardon and he was let off with a payment of Rs. 600. Now, this is all because he has been 'associated with Northcliffe." Let us then consider this Viscount Northcliffe

THE NORTHCLIFFE METHOD.

This man possessed a supreme instinct for the right thing in the sense of the "expedient" thing His "genius" was like that of certain men for games of skill: it can co-exist with some thing very like general mediocrity. He knew exactly what the average Briton wanted, or rather I should say—he knew what the public would want if it knew how to make its wants known. He was for example in the forefront of the "Cycle boom" in England, both as a writer and a racer. He was the first to vitallize the old silly scrap "Journalism" of the "Tit Bits" type,—to infuse into its Victorian formlessness and respectability a few new "Elements" appealing less to the low middle class, than to the "flower"—the "first flower" of Board School Culture. He aimed at what is called "The man in the street" but chiefly at boys and girls, and he "hit them hard," in every issue of "Answers" with its "very strong sex interest" its "Five pounds a week for Life" competitions: its attention to the "Romance" of sex, crime, money and food, and its general air of "knowingness!" He made his fortune, but he never created another "Answers," although he tried hard. He simply repeated himself with variations.

PROCESS OF "ANSWERING."

Every time I read "Heard on the Bunder" I smell (a very faint smell it is true) of the old "Answers" ("kissing Mrs. Naidu"—the "heard tickling" for example). After "Answers" Northcliffe (or Harmsworth as he was then) bought the moribund "Evening News"—and he "Answerized" it and of course "made it pay". He did precisely the same thing with the "Times", he "answerized" it and—"made it pay." (He brought out in 1895 I think) the "Daily Mail" as a "morning Answers." But now we come to the greatest joke. He thought he might to do something for 'English women': he brought out the "Daily Mirror" for "moneyed women", but "the moneyed women" refused to pay the penny. He then surpassed himself—he turned that failure into a gigantic success by appealing to millions of women and men in England and to English men and women in India—who had never taken a newspaper before. The vast majority of Europeans in India (as Mr. Wilson knows because Northcliffe has told him)—can't read a leading article—they can't even read an item of news—but they can read a "Headline"—they can look at a picture. So it was that, within a week of the death of the first "Mirror"—every office-boy and milliner's apprentice was buying—"the world's only half-penny picture paper." Mark what happened! He was truly a Napoleon—this man, he had an eye for the "masses". He quickly perceived that the mind, 'too hopelessly inert' to read, even to read a serious paragraph, may find pleasure in a 'news picture', and information in its 'caption'. In 1907 or 1908 the "Daily Mail" during the 'silly season' in London started a laughable stunt that ended in a financial tragedy. It cost the "Daily Mail"—(I was told by a journalist who is now a 'K.C.' and a friend of Lord Birkenhead)—well over half a million pounds sterling in 'Costs and Damages'. It published what proved to be a serious libel on certain soap manufacturers. Mr. Lever (as he then was) got £95,000 in all. The case was compounded on payment of £40,000 as 'damages' then all the other soap-makers followed suit. I was then not in the least surprised to read that Mr. Wilson left the "Pioneer". Let us "hope to God"—he has by now gathered some sense—I tremble for Bakehouse Lane. A word more: he said—the Editor of the "Chronicle" was 'wicked' because he refused to see that the disturbances at Calcutta and Chittagong were connected with Gandhi's movement. The "I. D. M." states in a leader—in the same leader—that these very same disturbances were suspicious 'co-incidences' only. And why did Government withdraw the Bengal 'Ordinance' on April 1st at the same time telling us that they believed Gandhi's campaign "would inevitably result" in violent outbursts"? If they knew that,—then it was surely 'wicked' to 'repeal' the Ordinance. It is a lie to say that I write one thing in the "Chronicle" and something else in England.

LORD SYDENHAM TO BE FORGOTTEN.

—:o:—

Improvement Board's Decision.

At the meeting of the Improvement Trust Board on Tuesday consideration was given to the question of retrenchment and some interesting suggestions were offered to economize the administration.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved that the Improvements Committee be requested to open negotiations with the Municipal Commissioner in the matter of considering the possibility of entrusting the works provided for in the budget for 1930-31 to the Municipal Corporation for execution at the lowest possible cost and in the best interests of the Board, charging the Board a percentage not exceeding 7 1-2 per cent for supervision and in the event of such a course being possible of retrenchment such of the staff and was necessary.

The Chief Officer pointed out that the resolution if passed would not conduce to efficiency.

The proposition was carried nem con'.

SYDENHAM AVENUE

The Board then considered the resolution of Mr. S. K. Pupala, that the Board are of opinion that the name of the Sydenham Avenue should be changed and the Chief Officer be asked to suggest a suitable name for the said avenue.

SYDENHAM'S SUPPORTER

Dr. S. S. Batliwala reminded the House that it was Lord Sydenham who fought hard with Government of India for a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for the construction of this road and the road was given that name to perpetuate his memory.

Mr. M. N. Talpade said if Lord Sydenham was not in love with India, India too was not in love with him. It was their duty to erase the memory of Lord Sydenham from India.

The proposition was carried.

FROM POVERTY TO AFFLUENCE.

—:o:—

Charitable Broker's Death.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Mansukhlal Chaganlal Desai, a prominent share broker, on Tuesday morning at his residence at Sri Ram Mansion, Sandhurst Road.

He started life early and in a very humble capacity, on Rs. 5 in the Mulji Jetha Market, and at the age of 16 joined the Share bazar, where he soon earned both money and fame and was made a director of the Exchange.

He gave largely in charities to the sum of Rs. 7 lakhs to all kinds of institutions and was a staunch supporter of both Hindu Maha Sabha and the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Mansukhlal died young, for he was only 39 at the time of his death. Both Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Manilal Kothari sent messages to the family on hearing of the death, for he was instrumental in collecting funds for the Bardoli movement.

RIALTO CINEMA.

—:o:—

Daily Change Of Films.

In response to repeated requests from the public, the management of the Rialto Cinema have decided to screen three films masterpieces starting from to-day. For to-day Rex Ingram's masterpiece "The Magician" will be shown. This is a thrilling tale of modern wizardry starring the famous German actor, Paul Wegener and the beautiful Alice Terry. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayor's great picture "Flesh and the Devil" will be shown to-morrow. It is an amazing picture of a soul's struggle with John Gilbert and Greta Garbo in the leading roles. "Garden of Allah", another great achievement by Rex Ingram, has been fixed for Friday (2nd May). It is a tense, dramatic and enthralling story featuring beautiful Alice Terry and Ivan Petrovich.

BEEHIVE BRANDY

No. 1.

This Brandy is undoubtedly the **Highest Quality Brandy** obtainable at the price.

This can be had from all the **Wine Dealers** in Quarts, Flasks or Fancy Decanters

ASK YOUR MERCHANT to show you the new

Fancy Decanter.

Karachi Sub-Agents :—
NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Karachi.
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HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
"A Blessing to Humanity"

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

WHERE TO STAY WHEN IN BOMBAY?
"Five stories of open air and Sunshine."

ARYA NIVAS

High Class Hindoo Lodge for Sanitary Living and High Class Meals.

RESHAM BAZAR MANDVI, ... BOMBAY 3.
Tele. Add:—"BOARDING." Tele. No. 26455.

DAY'S READY COTTON SALES.

BOMBAY, April 29.

Bales.	Sellers	Quality.	Rates	Buyers.
80	H. M. Mehta	Gin(inf)	178	Kilachand Devchand.
93	Bhawanji Lakhmidas	Mundra	288	Ramdas Dossa.
50	Narshi Nagshi	Vijaynagar	193	Gokaldas Dossa.
50	Ramkumar Keshardev	Bulan	192	Chechety Thakarsi.
100	Sarupchand Prithiraj	Kham	aon 217	Amarsi Damodar.
110	Arjun Khimji	Khamgaon	216	Narandas Rajaram.
100	Arjun Khimji	Khamgaon	216	Amarsi Damodar.
100	Premji Naranji	Bolda	210	Birla Bros.
77	Madhavdas Jetha	Nagarold	191	Khatau Makanj Mills.
100	Champsey Bhora	Khamgaon	217	Birla Bros.
44	Rathi and Co.	Shegam (old)	190	Gosho Kabushiki Kaish.
50	Rathi and Co.	Arvi (old	191	Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.
100	P. Chrystal and Co.	Ujjain	225	Colabaland Mills.
100	Shivkaram Ramchand	Akola	213	4 C. V. Jagjivan.
98	Dharamshi Jetha	Khirkia (ol	195	Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha
180	Mahomed Suleman	Senabad	219	Japan Cotton.
51	Karsandas Narandas	Vinchhi	209	Malinda Cotton.
175	Premji Harji	Vijayanagar	192	8 Gokaldas Dossa
100	Premji Harji	Vijaynagar	192	3 Gokaldas Dossa.
50	Virji Ladha	Vijaynagarinf	190	Chambhai Ebrahim.
60	Virji Ladha and Co.	Manava	dar 261	Foenix Mills.
100	Champsey Bhara	Khamgaon	217	Birla Bros.
200	Kanji Khatau	Banoosa	215	Birla Bros.
85	Gorakhram Badhuram	Samla	va (old) 220	Prahelad Mills.
133	Jamnadas Narsi	Senahad	218	4 Japan Cotton.
50	Jamnadas Narsi	Mortaka	218	4 Japan Cotton.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. REPRESSION.

—:o:—

One More Bombay M. L. C. Resigns.

BOMBAY, April 29.

Mr. N. C. Majmudar, M. L. C. has written the following letter to His Excellency the Governor.:

"To show my disapproval of the present repressive policy of the Government, I hereby tender my resignation of the seat on the Bombay Legislative Council. I am forwarding a formal letter regarding it to the Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council."—A. P.

DELHI SALT ACT PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO GUJRAT.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 29.

Lala Shankerlal, President, Delhi Congress Committee and 10 others convicted under Salt Act were transferred to Gujarat (Punjab) jail yesterday.—A. P.

—:o:—

ALTERCATION LEADS TO STABBING.

CHRISTIAN DIES OF INJURIES.

—:o:—

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Joseph Nobby, an Indian Christian, doing business as a welder in Khetwadi. The evidence showed that the deceased had his shop opposite the shop of Mohmed Abdul Rehman doing similar business. On Saturday evening an altercation occurred between the deceased and Mohmed, when Mohmed called about half a dozen hirelings to assault the deceased. The hirelings stabbed Joseph Nobby to death on the spot, but were promptly arrested by Sub-Inspecor Gawde who was passing along the road at that time in plain clothes. Joseph was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday. The Coroner adjourned further hearing to enable the police to make investigations.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1930

THE ORDINANCE IN ACTION.

—:o:—

An explanatory clause in the Press Ordinance naively states: "Comments expressing disapproval of measure of Government with a view to obtaining their alteration by lawful means or of administrative or other action of the Government of India, . . . or of administration of justice in British India without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection do not come within the "scope of (e)". But when Government are themselves, virtually the law-makers, prosecutors and judges all rolled into one, the exemptions in the explanatory clause may be practically regarded as non-existing. How else can one explain the conduct of the District Magistrate of Delhi in suddenly swooping upon all Delhi presses and all important newspapers in that city including a paper like the "Hindustan Times". He has demanded from the "Hindustan Times" instantly security amounting to Rs. 5000 with the stipulation that "in case the security is not forthcoming by this evening" the papers "will be deemed to cease publication from to-morrow." The extreme haste in getting at the Rs. 5000—not a neglible sum—is notable, and one knows how easily the security may be forfeited. The Magistrate's order itself has promptly followed the promulgation of the Ordinance. Everyone knows that the "Hindustan Times" is about the last paper to go beyond the explanatory clause quoted above in criticising Government. But the District Magistrate knows that he is for the time being the master of the show. The paper has indeed expressed sympathy with the Satyagraha movement. But did not Lord Hardinge do like wise during his regime? It is good, indeed, that he is not the Editor or the Manager of a paper in India. Else a petty Magistrate might have got at him.

It is interesting to note that the "Times of India" and the "Indian Daily Maill" the organ of Bombay Liberals, are almost shrieking with delight at the risks the Nationalist Press is exposed to and at their own necessarily assured safety. They both think and speak alike on this point because both have taken the cue from the Viceroy's apologia. Their common argument is that lawlessness is abroad, that violence has broken out in several places, and that, therefore, Government have no option but to muzzle the outspoken section of the Press. But to call Satyagraha—which alone is abroad—lawlessness is a travesty of language. It is also cruel to call those persons lawless who peacefully offer to go to jail and who thus seek to rouse the conscience of the makers of the laws by their own suffering. And where violence has broken out, was Satyagraha the only or the main cause? Assuming for the sake of argument that civil disobedience against repression has had untoward results in some places, it is hardly a right remedy to add to the repression. Finally, is the Press the primary or the main cause of the spread of Civil Disobedience that it should be singled out for high-handed arbitrary treatment? Neither the Press nor civil disobedience is the root cause of the present troubles. The Ordinance can only distract attention from the root causes, if it does not add to them; and in the words of Mr. Natarajan it only "shuts the door on the prospect of a settlement of the constitutional position in a spirit of good will." Concluding his second letter to the Viceroy, Mr. Patel said: "If therefore you take courage and rise to the occasion, you will serve both India and England, as no man has served in the past. If you fail, it must be India's good-bye to England." So far the Viceroy has sadly failed.

"REALITY" OF THE SITUATION.

—:o:—

The full text of the statement issued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on the present political situation is indicative of his anxiety to mobilise public opinion for the demand of Dominion Status at the London Round Table Conference, a gathering on which Liberal hopes are so concentrated that although the Allahabad knight pleads for "not shutting our eyes to the reality of the situation", he cannot see that reality across the blur of prejudice and the fear that the Gandhi movement is leading India to "disaster." We would appeal to Sir Tej Bahadur and those of his way thinking to study the constructive side of the national effort and to appreciate the fact that a feeling of grievous disillusionment naturally followed the refusal by the Viceroy to declare that the object of the Round Table Conference was to 'implement' Dominion Status and not merely to debate the possibility of Britain's granting it to India. Every true Nationalist is at one with Sir Tej Bahadur in his view that it is imperative for us "to compose our differences with the minorities and to prove our nationalism in practice." Congressmen like Mahatma Gandhi have the courage to declare that in the national interest, to ensure that very stability of political, social and economic order in this country which he emphasizes, the minority communities "should be given what they want or like". Dr. Sapru cannot be unaware that the continuous wrangling over details by communalist organisations like the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim Conference is not at all likely to provide the only true solution. What is urgently wanted is the creation of new perspective in tackling this thorny problem of communal settlement and can he deny that Mahatma Gandhi, as the latter's recent pronouncement amply illustrates, is striving his utmost to create this spirit?

Dr. Sapru takes Government gently to task for "some egregious blunders" committed by them during the last session of the Assembly but he hastens to offer an apologetic explanation of "excesses on the part of the agency" employed by Government in putting down breaches of law. He is compelled to admit, however, that these excesses "in their turn tend to swell the mass of public feeling against Government." All those who have the true interests of India at heart deplore with Dr. Sapru "the abnormal state of things" but is it enough for the Liberal leader merely to indicate his helplessness, to end his long tirade against the Gandhi movements by assuming in its concluding passage an air of judicial impartiality and declare "I cannot help feeling that Government themselves have missed some opportunities of carrying with them public opinion"? As a trusted counsellor of Government he should have the courage to tell them that the more the opportunities they miss the greater will be their difficulties and that the easiest way for them is to make a move towards "carrying public opinion with them" by announcing their willingness to abolish the Salt Duty and to negotiate with Mahatma Gandhi.

WHERE IS THAT POLICY?

—:o:—

The comments of the "Daily News", London, on Lord Irwin's "plan of campaign" to check the Indian national movement are illuminating. They betray the nervousness of this exponent of Liberal opinion in Britain that Government by Ordinances may mean "a swing over to die-hardism" on the excuse that "disturbances" have taken place in India. The journal hopes that the Government will "open up a constructive policy with the least delay possible." We may legitimately ask what and where is that policy. Lord Irwin during the earlier period of his administration of India showed himself sympathetic to Indian national aspirations but it is clear that the die-hards who surround him, the bureaucrats who are more concerned with their vested interests, their autocratic power and prestige, have succeeded in converting him and have forced him to launch into a repressive policy. If Lord Irwin had the courage to rise superior to his environment, if he has the authentic spark of statesmanship in him, if he even now takes the initiative in opening up negotiation with Gandhiji, the only Indian leader who can "deliver the goods," if he accepts the suggestion made to him by ex-President Patel to call a conference of Congress leaders and discusses with them the whole situation without any 'arriere pensee', the way for the enunciation of a "constructive policy" would be opened up for him. But as the situation stands he has allowed himself to be overwhelmed by counsellors whose only "constructive policy" is repression, and still more repression. We are afraid that this is a 'cul de sac' which he has entered with consequences disastrous to an amicable solution of Britain's difficulty in India.

COMPLETELY DISILLUSIONED.

—:o:—

The unprecedented enthusiasm with which Delhi feted Mr. Vithalbhai Patel demonstrates how much his action appeals both to the classes and the masses. Mr. Patel, who is now far more free to serve his country in any way he likes than when he was fixed up in the Presidential Chair, has taken the earliest opportunity of speaking out his mind about the Government; and his letter to the Viceroy, now released for publication, makes the frank admission that he is a "completely disillusioned" man. He must now be realising that ceaseless work among the masses is far more fruitful than interviews with British Ministers. It is, however, worthwhile considering his idea of carrying on some publicity propaganda at Geneva.

Mr. Patel was quite right, though perhaps over-sanguine, when he wrote to the Viceroy: "If for any reason you find yourself unable to persuade the British Government to accept in substance the suggestion I have made, my advice is that you should tender the resignation of your high office rather than allow your great name to be associated with the campaign of repression designed to suppress the legitimate aspirations of 320 millions of human beings." The Viceroy's response to the advice is that he has himself issued an Ordinance which Mr. Patel rightly characterises as "one of the most reactionary measures ever put on the Statute Book even in the form of an Ordinance."

A NUISANCE.

—:o:—

Some Muslim residents of Pydhonie repeatedly appealed to the Excise authorities during the last few months to remove two liquor shops from the close vicinity of two mosques in the locality. But so far the authorities have flatly refused to remove the shops on the ground that they have existed in the locality for more than twenty-five years. There can be no doubt that the thousands of Muslims visiting the mosques regard the adjoining liquor shops as an intolerable nuisance and the mere fact that the nuisance has long been tolerated is no argument why it should be tolerated any longer. We understand that the Muslims concerned propose to discuss the matter in public. That is a good idea and it is worthwhile considering the wider question of the location of liquor shops in the whole city. It is a great deal better for Muslims and non-Muslims to co-operate in persuading the people, wherever possible, not to use liquor at all.

THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

COASTAL RESERVATION.

(BY POLITICUS).
VIII*

The eighth item in the Minimum National Demand is for the immediate Reservation of the Coastal Trade of India for Indian owned and Indian-manned ships. The matter has been before the public, ever since Mr. Sarabhai M. Haji commenced his campaign for the regeneration of the shipping as well as ship-building industry of India. Indian sailors and shipowners were once,—and that not so very long ago,—found in every port of the world doing a most peaceful, profitable, beneficent trade as carriers for the commerce of the world. The peculiar genius of the British economic policy in India, however, in the course of a century of antagonism, succeeded in killing out that Industry. It is only since the modern School of Indian Nationalism has begun to study the ways and means of Indian's economic exploitation, that they have found, in the monopoly of our trans-marine carrying trade enjoyed by foreigners, one of the most fruitful causes of the country's intensive exploitation and progressive impoverishment.

REVIVE A NATIONAL MARINE.

Mr. Haji's efforts succeeded, some five years ago in securing the appointment of a Committee for investigating the problem of an Indian Mercantile Marine. But, though the Report was submitted years ago, Government have, as usual, been sleeping over that document ever since. The awakening of the people in this matter has in the meanwhile spread like a fiery cross far and wide, till Mahatmaji makes of it a principal plank in his Minimum Demand for the Indian nation.

BRITISH PRECEDENT.

The Demand of the Indian people in this respect is said by interested parties to be difficult to concede immediately, and unjust if conceded all at once. But neither expediency nor ethics seem to me to require the delay of a single moment more than we can help in the matter. I shall consider later a little more fully the alleged administrative difficulties in the way of an immediate realisation of this our national ambition. Let me, however, point out here that there is no dearth of precedent in this behalf for India to plead even before world tribunals, should she be called upon to explain and jujstify her demand. In all matters affecting the economic well-being of the country, there is perhaps no other country in the world, which could give any lessons to England. Certainly, in this matter of the transmarine carrying trade of the country, all shades of British public opinion, all sections of British Political parties, have been agreed that the Navigation Laws, dating from five or six hundred years ago, had rendered the utmost service in the national development of the country. Adam Smith—the apostle of Free Trade—was perspicacious enough to approve of and bless these Laws. And even Parliament could abolish them only when the aid of those laws was no longer needed to the most dominant ocean-carrier in the world.

EUROPE FOLLOWS SUIT.

What England had been trying for five hundred years the rest of Europe commenced or continued, in the new awakening engendered by the Industrial Revolution of the Nineteenth Century. Every country in Europe and America has reserved rigorously its coastal carrying trade to its own nationals. Turkey, Greece, Japan are among the new converts to the creed in the present century.

INDIA'S LOSS THROUGH OPEN DOOR.

And India wishes to follow suit. India perceives the loss to her economic resources involved in a complete dependance on foreigners for the shipping required for her own foreign commerce. The first of our students of the Economics of Shipping Industry has meticulously calculated the loss due to India from the mere fact that her carrying trade is done by monopolist foreigners. What that loss is in any particular year must needs depend on the volume of that trade in the given year, and the freight-rates prevailing. But even in this year of depression, with low freights on the coast, the gross coastal freight bill cannot be less than 7 crores. True, not the whole of this is the profit of the foreign ship-owners. But the position of command enjoyed by him, thanks to his monopoly in the matter of the carrying trade, is sufficient for us to assume that India loses a substantial share of her national wealth through not possessing a shipping of her own, sufficient for the entire carrying trade on her own coasts.

INJURY TO OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The influence and authority obtained by the ship-owner under such circumstances would any time suffice to give him power, that could, if he liked, make or mar the fortunes of any given industry in the country. The manipulation of freight would alone suffice to convert a probable success into a certain failure. The abuse of the Deferred Rebate System is but one example to show the possibilities for mischief inherent in such a situation. Indians can, therefore, no longer ignore for economic reasons alone the need for a Mercantile Marine of their own. They must insist on developing it at any cost, and the first step to that consummation is the absolute reservation of the entire coastal trade of the country to Indian-owned and Indian-manned vessels.

ETHICS OF COASTAL RESERVATION.

The advocates of the vested interests often vax eloquent on the inequity of such measures. Their main ground is, of course, the sanctity of established rights. Lord Inchcape, the supreme monopolist of the Indian coast, is reported to have called, on one solemn occasion, the authors of some inroads on his monopoly of the carrying trade, 'pirates.' His Lordship's logic is not difficult to understand; or his inspiration impossible to find. Any attempt to retake even the smallest portion of the carrying trade of India into Indian hands must mean a large hole in what His Lordship has trained himself to regard as the ligitimate profits of an honourable trade. The corrollary is therefore evident: Any one who tries to infringe upon his monopoly; any one who seeks to attack his most entrenched fortress of privilege, must needs be considered a pirate and an outlaw.

THE TOUCHSTONE FOR OUR SELF-MADE TRUSTEES.

But even if we can understand Lord Inchcape's displeaure at some slight attempts to shake his monopoly we cannot understand the excursion into that domain of such champions, trustees, or guardians of Indian interests, as the Viceroy is supposed to be. Lord Irwin's classic speech at Calcutta a year or so ago, in defence of the vested and inequitous rights of his compatriots, must be fresh in the memory of every Indian student of public affairs. And though the King's vicegerent in India was careful enough to add in the same speech, a few words by way of balm on the wound he had inflicted, touching the legitimacy of our national ambitions represented and embodied in the Coastal Reservation Bill of Mr. S. N. Haji, neither Lord Irwin nor any of his class could shake one iota the resolve of the British capitalist interests to hold India in a firm grip of exploitation. They call their hold by a variety names, incubated all in the nursery called Sanctity of Vested Rights. But, despite their infinite variety, the essence remains unchanged.

THE JANUARY CONFERENCE.

The pretensions of the Government of India for watching the interests of this country were demonstrated to be incredibly hollow by the January Conference regarding the future of Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill. Without violating the sanctity of vested rights, Government wanted to bring about an amicable settlement, in which India's legitimate aspirations would be reconciled with the established rights of the Britishers. The representtives, however, of the latter attending that Conference had no authority to make any binding engagement! And the utmost, even on that understanding, that these servants and subordinates of the British interests could suggest was the privilege they offered to their Indian competitors to buy out one steamer of the hundred that make the British India Company's Fleet every year!! I don't remember whether the price of such a purchase was mentioned; but I have no doubt they would have suggested the price of each secondhand tub to be the full-cost thereof recorded in the books of the Corporation. I don't know if they asked for any other compensation for their proportionate loss of good-will involved in their handsome and liberal gesture to meet India's wishes. But I have no doubt they would have pre-

(Continued on page 7.)

*Previous articles appeared on 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th and 29th instant respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Mrs. Gandhi's Rejoinder.

The French Press has not shown much interest in the present Indian political situation. References to it in influential French journals are largely based upon accounts supplied to the British Press by the special correspondents of Fleet Street papers in this country. But it is interesting to notice that a French journalist found his way to Ahmedabad and to Mrs. Gandhi and on the eve of her setting out on her campaign to promote Prohibition asked her "whether she had any confidence in the success of this move." The "Europe Novelle" which publishes in mail week a short account of the French journalists' impressions mentions that Mrs. Gandhi made a spirited rejoinder She said: "I do not presume to know what will happen, but I do know this—that those alone arrive who desire to march."

Mussolini's Reply.

The Dictator of Italy has no delayed giving a significant reply to the separatist policy of the three biggest Naval Powers of the world at the London Naval Conference. This policy resulted in the tri-partite pact between America, Britain and Japan and France and Italy were left to solve their own particular differences over the vexed question of naval parity. Il Duce shows how he regards the treatment meted out to Italy at London by announcing, within a week of the signing of the Naval Treaty by all the five participants at the Conference, a policy of rapid increase in Italian naval armaments. Italy is to launch five new warships, four cruisers and one sub-marine. France may presumably reply to this challenge by increasing her submarine strength. She has already a large number of cruisers. And yet they all talked about an all-roun naval holiday at the Conference!

Forced Labour.

A blue book on "Forced Labour" is said to be just released for publication in India in connection with the forthcoming session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June next. The subject of forced labour was discussed by the Conference at its last session in 1929 when it was decided to invite the opinions of various Governments in the world as to the ways and means by which to limit, if not to prohibit altogether, the employment of forced labour. The present session is expected to arrive at certain definite decisions regarding the subject. The blue book in question is said to contain the provisional conclusions arrived at, a draft convention and two draft recommendations regarding the restriction or abolition of forced labour. It is gratifying to learn that a general undertaking to suppress forced or compulsory labour in all its forms finds expression in the first clause of the convention.

Unworthy Attitude.

The attitude of the Government of India, however, towards this question hardly seems calculated to enhance its reputation for justice or humanity. A reply sent by the Government to the questionnaire issued by the International Labour Office on this subject shows, it is stated, that the Government does not consider it a practical proposition to suppress the employment of forced labour in all its forms and is prepared only to "regulate" such employment. It is unnecessary to point out that "regulation" implies "regularisation" and practically perpetuation. The Government considers that village services of a kind which have been traditional and customary in the countryside of India and which are in some cases exacted even without remuneration should be excluded from the scope of the proposed convention. Forced labour is form of slavery and must be put down whether it is traditional or customary. We cordially commend the subject to the notice of Mahatma Gandhi.

Running His Business.

Beggar—"Can you spare me a pair of very old shoes, ma'am?

Lady—"But you are wearing quite good ones"!

Beggar—"I know, ma'am, and they are running my whole business."

India Getting Impatient.

(Continued from page 1.)

ties about defence would disappear. I also warned him that if India's problem was not settled to the satisfaction of the Congress without delay, England must be prepared to face the revival of the Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience movement of 1921 on a much larger scale in 1930.

"ALL-WHITE COMMISSION."

On my return from England, I repeated all this to you. Two or three months later, I learnt with pain and no less surprise that the British Government had appointed an all-White Commission called the Simon Commission. I felt that all my advice had fallen on deaf ears. The overwhelming majority of my countrymen decided to boycott the Commission; and I thought of resigning my office to enable me to stand shoulder to shoulder with my countrymen in the boycott agitation. You, on being consulted, in the capacity of a personal friend and not as the Viceroy of India, advised me not to do so, and I accepted your advice and issued a letter to the Press explaining my position. The boycott movement made tremendous strides and was a great success. You then for the first time realised that after all there was something in what I was saying to you all along. You thereupon thought of going to England to acquaint the British Government with the situation in India as you understood it and to have some declaration made to plagate the boycotters.

CONFIRMED IN VIEWS.

My political opinions and my public activities before I accepted office are well known. I never believed that reason, persuasion of argument had any place in Britain's dealings with subject races. She never yields gracefully, and out of mere generosity or merely because of the righteousness or justice of the cause, and whenever she does so, it is only when circumstances make it absolutely impossible for her to do otherwise. In this view, every agitation calculated to bring irresistible pressure to bear on the British Government, every activity which was likely to seriously embarrass the British administrators in India, and every movement designed to create conditions which might make it difficult, if not impossible, for the British rulers to carry on in this country, had my fullest support. And to-day, after four years' intimate connection with your Government in my official capacity, I am in a position to declare that those opinions have not varied in the slightest degree, or rather I am confirmed in the views I held before I accepted office. It is for you and the British Government, therefore, to consider what all this means.

VICEROY'S "MISTAKE".

It is no doubt true that my mentality began to undergo some change when you decided to go to England to find a way out of the impasse resulting from the boycott of the Simon Commission, and I felt that perhaps you were destined to help India to realise her destiny and unite the two countries by a bond of real friendship, and I saw in your efforts a possibility for India to come into her own without further sufferings and sacrifices. I believed you meant well, though I did not fully realise your limitations and your difficulties. In any case, I was anxious that your efforts should not be wasted, and therefore I wanted you to take one very necessary precaution. On the 25th May last year, when you were about to leave Simla for England, we discussed the subject matter of your mission at some length, and I told you on that occasion that you were making a great mistake in not ascertaining from Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru what sort of declaration would satisfy the Congress. You told me that you knew their views, and in particular of Pandit Motilal Nehru through a common friend and that in any case it was too late for the purpose. I cannot help feeling that considerations of prestige and your hesitancy to believe that the Congress had so great a hold on the country and that Mahatma Gandhi was really so powerful as I was representing to you, prevented you from accepting my advice.

LETTERS EXCHANGED.

Whilst you were in England I wrote to you two letters and I had two from you. In my first letter I emphasised what I had told you on the 25th May, that if by any formula the British Government could make it worth the while of the Congress leaders to agree to take part in a Round Table Conference in London, half the battle was won, and I added that my only apprehension was that you were not in full possession of the exact views of the Congress leaders in that respect and that there was, therefore, the danger of the formula not being acceptable to them.

In my second letter, I expressed my regret that it was not possible for you before you left India to have a heart to heart talk with the leaders of the party that really mattered, the only party which was in a position to deliver the goods to any appreciable extent,—I means the Congress party in the Assembly and the country. I then made a definite suggestion in that letter that the British Government should take one or two of these leaders into their confidence, either Mahatma Gandhi or Pandit Motilal Nehru or both, and have their previous consent to the terms of the proposed announcement and hoped they (the British Government) would not permit considerations of perstige to stand in the way of their doing the right thing at the right moment.

RETURN TO INDIA AND ANNOUNCEMENT.

In your letters you assured me that you would do your best to find a way of peace out of our difficulties, and that you were not likely to underestimate the importance of doing everything that was possible to make it easier for all sections of opinion to come together. You returned to this country by the end of October and made the announcement on behalf of his Majesty's Government. You were good enough to send me a copy in advance; and when I met you in Delhi a couple of days before the announcement was made, I told you at once that the announcement would put the Congress on the horns of a dilemma. If they accepted it, they would run counter to the Calcutta Congress Resolution and their declaration from time to time; if they did not accept it, they would at once lose the sympathy and support of Liberals and others who, I had no doubt, would accept the announcement unconditionally. Speaking for myself, I was inclined to accept the Round Table Conference, given a satisfactory personnel and general amnesty to political prisoners. I was so inclined, not so much because I believed that I and my Congress friends would get all that we stood for as a result of the Round Table Conference, but because, in my judgment in the event of a failure of the conference and the resulting disappointment in the country, the Congress could start mass movement with greater justification and under more favourable auspices and also because I was very much impressed with your sincerity. In any case, of onde thing I was certain, namely, that a conference without Congress leaders was, to my wind, unthinkable and futile. I, therefore suggested to you to have a meeting with Gandhi and discuss the announcement with him

LETTER OF 2ND DEC. 1929 TO VICEROY.

In my letter dated the 2nd December 1929, I wrote to you as follows:—

"I should like to repeat what I have so often made clear that the acceptance of the announcement by other political parties in the country means very little if the Congress party is not reconciled to it. If the Congress at Lahore commits itself to the goal of Independence and declines to participate in the proposed Round Table Conference, it would, in my opinion be a bad day both for England and India. It is, therefore, essential that every endeavour should be made to prevent the Congress from doing so. I have also made it clear to you that the only person who is *yet* in a position to save the situation is Mahatma Gandhi, and I must impress upon you once again to do all that lies in your power to strengthen his hands and satisfy him. In my interview with you in Bombay I had told you that you should, before the Congress meets at Lahore, say or do something which could be regarded as a sufficient justification by Mahatmaji and his colleagues to ask the Congress to stay its hands."

MEETING AT VICEROY'S HOUSE.

A meeting was accordingly arranged on the 23rd December at the Viceroy's House, Delhi, when Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru on behalf of the Congress asked for a definite assurance from you that at the Round Table Conference the British Government would support a scheme of immediate establishment of Dominion form of Government in India as a condition precedent to the Congress participating in the Conference. As you could not agree to give that assurance, the Conference fell through. For the moment, however, I felt that Mahatma Gandhi was somewhat unreasonable in demanding such an assurance when he was dealing with a Viceroy who was sincerely trying his best to find a solution, and I told him so.

COMPLETELY DISILLUSIONED.

Subsequent events both in India and in England, e.g., the speech of Earl Russell, your own address to the Legislative Assembly on the 25th January last, the numerous prosecutions of public men for mere expressions of opinion not involving any incitement to violence, and last but not least, the manner and method by which your Government forced on India Imperial Preference, treating all declarations about the reality of Fiscal Autonomy made by responsible British statesman as mere scraps of paper and in utter defiance of the advice tendered by the President of the Legislative Assembly that the threat held out to the Assembly by Government should be withdrawn before the voting took place because it was in violation of the spirit of the Fiscal Autonomy Convention and also cut at the root of freedom of vote guaranteed by the Government of India Act, have disillusioned me so completely, and Mahatma Gandhi, to my mind, stands vindicated.

The Congress met and declared complete independence as its immediate objective and non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience as the weapon with which to attain it. Mahatma Gandhi gave his ultimatum to you and has now started the movement of Civil Disobedience. The response is spontaneous and countrywide. Hundreds of my countrymen of the first rank have already courted imprisonment, thousands and thousands are prepared to follow them, and even to lay down their lifes, if necessary, in the cause of the country. The British Government repressed a somewhat similar movement in 1921 by all sorts of means, fair and foul, imprisoning thousands of Congress men. But that movement has left behind a wonderful awakening and a desire for freedom among the masses throughout the country. The awakening and that desire are now an asset in this movement, and though you might temporarily suppress it, it is bound to have its ramifications in unfathomable but dangerous directions.

WRONG ADVICE.

I have a feeling that every action of yours in this connection e.g., the appointment of the Simon Commission, your unwillingness to take Congress leaders into your confidence before you made your announcement, etc. was based on the wrong advice that the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi had not that hold on the country and that following which I always represented they had. I know it is not your fault, Any other man, however well-meaning as you are, surrounded by people some of whom are by no means friendly to the Congress and the country and others hopelessly out of touch with the realities of the Indian political life and who could not under the circumstances be expected to give the right advice, would act similarly as you have done. Events of the last few days, I am confident, must have been an eye-opener to you and at this juncture I desire to tender my final advice.

INVITE MAHATMA FOR SETTLEMENT.

I would ask you to lay aside, in the larger interests of our respective countries, all considerations of prestige and invite Gandhi for a settlement. I shall be told that Parliament was the ultimate authority, and, therefore, no other authority had any power to give any undertaking which would commit Parliament. I have never been able to understand this argument. It is no doubt true that, technically, Parliament is the supreme authority. But there is nothing to prevent the British Government from giving an undertaking that, so far as they were concerned they were prepared to make certain proposals to Parliament. It is such an undertaking that Gandhi demands. It is on the basis of such an undertaking that the Conference would meet and discuss such outstanding questions as would be still left open, such as the number of British troops and officer that should remain in India under the control of a responsible Minister and the period and other term and conditions of such an arrangement, the question of foreign affairs in the meanwhile, and the question of Indian States. Barring these three matters, on which agreement could be reached at the Conference, no other question regarding the administration of Idnia should be open for discussion at the Conference. The conference must take the form of a meeting of the plenipotentiaries of both countries to discuss and arrive at an agreement on these kindred questions.

NOT WITHOUT HOPE.

It is true that the Congress has now adopted complete independence as its object; but I am not without hope that if without any further sacrifice and delay India is offered complete responsible government within the British Commonwealth of Nations, she would be prepared to accept it, and perhaps such responsible government is more to her advantage in her present condition than isolated independence. As I stated to the Assembly on 21st January 1930 I have always maintained, and still maintain, that the relations between Great Britain and India can only finally be adjusted on the basis of India's right to Dominion Status being acknowledged without any reservation and the method of giving effect to that decision being examined in some joint and equal conference between the plenipotentiaries of the two countries and the greater the delay in finding a solution of the problem on these lines, the lesser the chances for a favourable atmosphere for the purpose and its general acceptance in this country. As you are aware I have missed no opportunity during the last four years that I have been in the Chair of the Assembly to press this view as strongly as I can upon your attention. No doubt, such a settlement would have been more welcome before the last Congress, but at this stage it was bound to leave in the country a party advocating complete independence and denouncing those who accept the settlement. This, however, would be a matter of domestic concern to be fought out by the two parties in India.

A WORD OF WARNING.

But I must utter a word of warning. If this movement is supressed, and the solution of the problem such as I have suggested is further delayed, all those Indians who thereafter talk of Dominion Status for India would be condemned as traitors and the possibility of having India as a self-governing unit in the British Commonwealth of Nations would be lost for ever.

I fully appreciate the difficulty of the position in which you have found yourself and I know that no one wishes more than you that the affair of India may again be speedily guided into smoother waters. May I, therefore, hope that you will take due note of the recent manifestations of the determination of the people to attain freedom at any cost and use your great influence with the British Government accordingly.

A PLEA FOR RESIGNATION.

But if for any reason you find yourself unable to persuade the British Government to accept in substance the suggestion I have made, my advice to you is that you should tender the resignation of your high office rather than allow your great name to be associated with a campaign of repression designed to suppress the legitimate aspirations of the 320 million human beings. You have so far endeavoured to serve India well, and you would have served her even better if you had been correctly advised. You would serve her best by resigning if you find that the situation is beyond you and you have to choose between repression and resignation.

"INDIA'S GOODBYE TO ENGLAND."

But I know you hold a unique position in the Councils of the Empire to-day. You have rare opportunities. You sincerely wish to solve India's problem. Your influence with all the parties in England is great, and you enjoy in abundant measure the confidence of the Secretary of State for India and the British Government. If, therefore, you take courage and rise to the occasion, you will serve both India and England as no man has served in the past. If you fail, it must be India's good-bye to England.—A. P.

LIVING UNDER VEILED FROM OF MARTIAL LAW.

(Continued from page 1.)

payment of land revenue taxes in Broach Taluka. It is expected the campaign will be commenced shortly.

3 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Sixty salt Satyagrahi volunteers broke the salt law. Eventually 3 volunteers were arrested and taken to Hansot.—A. P.

TRIAL OF GANDHIJI'S SON.

—:o:—

Judgment Reserved.

DELHI, April 29.

Trial began to-day in the District Jail of Mr. Devidas Gandhi. Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-President of the Legislative Assembly, was present.

The first prosecution witness Mr. Jaffery, Senior Superintendent of Police, examined, said that he filed the case with the permission of Local Government. After him Messrs. Keshoram and Motiram gave their statements and said that Devidas Gandhi delivered a speech in the Students' Park on the 20th March. The meeting was attended by many college students.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi requested the Court not to lengthen the trial and filed his statement.

Charge under Section 124-A was then framed. Judgment was reserved.—Free Press.

Mr. Patel Hoists National Flag In Delhi.

—:o:—

DELHI, April 29.

Mr. V. J. Patel visited Satyagraha Ashram to-day at 7-30 in the morning. Srimati Kumari Satyadevi performed "tilak" and 175 volunteers accorded him a warm reception.

Mr. Patel then hoisted the National Flag urging the volunteers not to lower it down.—Free Press.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

—:o:—

Condemnation Of New Ordinance.

DELHI, April 29.

Commenting on the Press Act Ordinance the "Hindusthan Times" writes: "Hardly had the printer's ink dried on the Criminal Law Amendment Act Ordinance when another ordinance, equally vicious and damaging to the liberties of the people, has been promulgated by His Excellency the Viceroy. It appears Government has decided to rule by Ordinances and to set aside for the present the ordinary law of the land. The Ordinance relating to the Press revives in a more dangerous and obnoxious form the defunct Press Act It may rightly be called the muzzing ordinance."—Free Press.

GOVT.'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

—:o:—

Mr. N. C. Kelkar On Press Ordinance.

POONA, April 29.

Interviewed Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor of the "Kesari," in connection with the Press Act Ordinance said. It seems evil advisers of Lord Irwin are determined not to give him any rest. The inauguration of the Ordinance at the end of two months' agitation seems somewhat ludicrous. The mere statement that Lord Irwin had recommended to the Cabinet immediate grant of Dominion Status to India would have helped him immensely more than the revival of the Press Act, if he really wanted to pacify sedition. Perhaps Lord Irwin overestimates the service of the Press and underestimates the spontaneous growth of intense patriotic feeling in the country. Surely the pretence is ridiculous that if the Government and masses were left alone together the Government would be able to square them up. The Press at best is a distributive rather than a creative agency. It may be tactical to point to the Press as a bad boy in the class who is responsible for all political mischief. But the dounce headed pupil does not take long to discover the real qualities of the individual who makes up for his defects as teacher by exhibition of his brutal instincts as master. The Press may bow for a time before the blast, but the Government are egregiously wrong if they believe that the strong breath of the Press Act is going to help. The Government make idoform of their political policy smell like rose water.—Free Press.

Poona's Protest Against Press Ordinance.

POONA, April 29.

A public meeting of Poona citizens will be held to-morrow to condemn the Press Act Ordinance under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar and to congratulate Messrs. Bhopatkar and D. V. Gokhale for their courageous stand in Salt Law Civil Disobedience campaign for which they were sentenced to jail.—Free Press.

KOLABA LEADERS JAILED

—:o:—

One Of Mahatmaji's "Chosen-Eighty" Included

(From A Correspondent.)

PEN, April 29.

Mr. Gosavi, and Mr. Kane one of Gandhiji's "Chosen Eighty" were arrested under Section 117 on the night of 27th at Pen and Alibag, respectively.

Pen people refused to give motor at night to the police to take Mr. Gosavi to Alibag consequently they walked 5 miles in night.

Yesterday Mr. Chintamani Shastri of Gandhiji's "Chosen Eighty" and Sjt. Limaiye, Leading Pleader, Alibag, were arrested. Trial was conducted yesterday. Messrs Gosavi Kane were both given six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DOHAD ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

DOHAD, April 29.

The President, District Congress Committee, Dohad, wires:—

Salt Satyagraha Campaign at Dohad is in full swing. None has been arrested. A batch of five volunteers under the leadership of Sjt. Ramprasad Vyas broke the Salt Law by selling contraband salt. The absence of police on the scene was conspicuous.

In the Panchmahals Sjt. Waman Mukadam is offering satyagraha at Godhra. Very shortly Jhalod the Taluka town is also selected for salt satyagraha.

Satyagraha meetings of women are arranged and women volunteers are being enlisted for liquor-shop picketing.

J. P. RESIGNS.

—:o:—

Protest Against Repressive Policy.

Mr. Govindlal M. Thakore has written to His Excellency Governor of Bombay requesting the removal of his name from the list of Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government.

INDIAN MEDICOS' DUTY.

—:o:—

Boycott Of British Drugs Urged.

DR. DESHMUKH ON G. M. C.'s TRUMPERY VICTORY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held on Monday, when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh was re-elected President of that body. In thanking the Union on his re-election as the President for the ensuing year he said:—

"We have reason to be proud of the progress of the last year. The Bombay Medical Union took up the question of the unjust recruitment of the I.M.S. and the resolution for the simultaneous examination was passed in the Assembly. The constitution of the Selection Committee of the Deradun Research Institute has been considerably modified, although the venue remains the same.

The Commissioner for standards and qualifications—Colonel Needham—had to unpack his trunks and abandon his projected voyage; thanks to the united efforts of the independent medical profession, the Indian Universities, and the Indian Legislature.

After the announcement of the Royal Colleges of England allowing our students to go up for their examinations the G. M. C. may be allowed to enjoy the trumpery triumph of paper victory. I have no doubt that the British Universities will live up to their traditional standards of cleanliness and fairplay. There will be no difficulties in the way of Indian students acquiring knowledge, and appearing for their examinations.

The G M. C. must be made to realise the grave insult inflicted on our Alma Mater, by the boycott of British drugs, surgical appliances and instruments. Their merchants and manufacturers are far more likely to make them see reason and fairplay.

Our country is throbbing with national life at the present time, and when the history, of our nation is being made, let it not be sad that the independent medical profession failed to do its duty by the motherland."

"CONDOR" TRAGEDY DETAILS.

—:o:—

180 Passengers Drowned

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The Associated Press message from Serajganj confirms last night's report concerning the sinking of steamer "Condor" in Jamuna. The steamship sank about 16 hours last Sunday two miles east of Puran Bharenga station on Bahadurabad-Goalundo section during a heavy cyclone. Details are lacking, but it is believed that casualties are heavy and that a large number of people have been drowned. It is also reported that a R.M.S. sorter with a peon and mails is missing.

The accident was due to heavy cyclone which caused "Condor" to turn turtle. No trace of the sorter Abdul Hamid and van peon Haricharan Mandal could be found. Mails for Dacca, Pabna and 19 other sub and branch offices were lost. The s.s. "Falcon" has been put on service and mails are being conveyed by it.

SHIP BUILT IN 1897.

Interviewed, officials of Messrs. Kilburn and Co., Managing Agents of the India General Navigation and Railway Company, who own the "Condor" said that there were about 200 passengers on board, of whom eighteen had so far been rescued. The vessel had been located, and was now lying in three fathoms of water. She was built in 1897 and rebuilt in 1926, and left Calcutta last month after thorough docking and surveying.

Those rescued up till now are two passengers, one clerk, three members of the crew, two Sukanis and one Methar.

MANY PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS.

As a result of the cyclone a large number of people belonging to villages on either side of the river have been rendered homeless.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

BENN CONCURS WITH VICEROY.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin asked Mr. Wedgwood Benn to make a statement with regard to the position in India.

Mr. Benn replied that "in respect of day to day developments in civil disobedience campaign there is little I can add to in the form of an answer to the question to the full and on whole accurate reports which have appeared in the press."

Mr. Benn then proceeded to give the particulars of the disturbances at Karachi, Chittagong and Peshawar. He said that the outbreak at Chittagong was the work of Bengal Anarchical Associations. He had not yet received the report on the disturbances in Madras on 27th.

Mr. Benn said that the reason for the re-enactment of the Press Act, with which he concurred, was explained fully in Lord Irwin's statement. He added: "I fear I can at present make no further statement on the situation which is engaging the constant attention of His Majesty's Government and the Indian Government."

Mr. Benn agreed to the suggestion of Earl Winterton to publish as a White Paper the re-enacted Press Act with modifications.—Reuter.

THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

sented the bill for good-will at a more convenient moment, when they found Indians suitably chastened and effectively disillusioned.

ADD INSULT TO INJURY.

But what no one can doubt is the fact that these entrenched monopolists called to conference under the aegis of the Government of India, at the special intercession of the King's Vicegerent, had not even the common courtesy to send to such a gathering any but subordinates, who had no authority to bind their masters "at Home". I cannot say how Lord Irwin's Government took this insult; I do not know how the Indian representatives of shipping interests acquiesced in it. But I cannot see any excuse now left to Lord Irwin and his Government, to ignore or disguise the real intentions of the British interests entrenched in this country under the fatal policy of "Open Door". They want us to wait for a hundred years before we can hope to do our own coastal carrying trade! They want us, even then, to buy out their ancient tubs, at full price very probably, and subject possibly to a further claim for loss of good-will by India wanting to come into her rightful own. After all it was 'our' trade that they have managed to capture by their connection with Government, and which they now maintain with the help of devices like the Deferred Rebates! If our self-made trustees go on supporting, or even tolerating such claims, what would happen to their own claim to be trustees?

FEASIBILITY OF COASTAL RESERVATION.

The wiseacres of the Indian Government have been inspired by the advocates of vested interests to make a mountain out of the mole-hill of practical difficulties in the way of an immediate accomplishment of our national ambitions. To them the reply may be trite but telling in the wise old saw: Where there is a will there is always a way. In this particular instance, Government must now be convinced there is no way of inducing these interests to abandon or modify their exploitation.

MAKE A STATE MARINE LIKE STATE RAILWAYS.

For our own sake, however, let us consider the full significance of this demand, and see how most expeditiously we can accomplish it. The total coastal carrying trade of this counry requires some 600,000 tons. A hundred steamers of 6,000 tons each would amply serve all our present needs. Such a fleet, at present costs of construction, would cost most about Rs. 6 to 8 crores. There is plenty of surplus tonnage available in the world. And the Government of India is too large scale a transport operator to question the feasibility of such a public service in Government's own hands. For my part, I believe Government have but to make a gesture for this ambition of our nation, for this item in the Minimum Demand, to be accomplished, in less time than it takes to argue with the congenitally inarguable. With an amplitude of Government's own carrying business, in troops and stores, there is ample room for such a venture. Government have been running the Royal Indian Marine for a long time. It is, moreover, sufficiently standardised a business to permit of a most easy and smooth administration, —easier and smoother, I venture to say, than the Railway enterprise of a like scale. The cost is insignificant, and the national credit is sufficiently sound to leave no doubt for financing this venture. The profit,—even apart from the economic, moral and political service to the nation,—is, on the lowest calculation, likely to meet all the fair expectations in that regard. If Government, for some reason or the other, do not themselves want to operae the coastal steamers, there would be no difficulty about satisfactorily handling over the tonnage to national concerns. Hence whatever its appearance when stated categorically, as is done by Mahamaji, this seems to me one of the easiest, though the most effective of his minimum demand to concede.

(To Be Continued.)

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AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES AND ONE LOT LOOSE MOGULAI COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

By order of Messrs. Grant, Vachha and Co., Assessors for the Insurance Co., concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd May, 1930, at 2 p.m (S.T.) opp. Cotton Exchange Building, Sewree, the following:—

12 Bales and One lot loose Mogulai Cotton (slightly damaged by fire and water.)

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 14th May, 1930, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Wardrobe and other trunks containing valuable velvet, satin and embroidered, theatrical clothing, wigs, swords etc., bicycle, motor tyres, and accessories, glass and other beads, caps, asbestos sheets; design books by Benjamin, padlocks, Old clothing, old brass and copperwares miscellaneous other property, etc. etc.,

N.B.—Immediate delivery against CASH.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions fdom the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, the following goods at the risk of the Owners, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April, 1930, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, valuables articles of clothing, books, vessels, umbrellas, etc., etc'

A descriptive list of Booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

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AGUERINE

FOR

ALL FEVERS.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 29.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Company, 105, Apollo Street, Bombay).

Prices per ton:—

Chna Clay, best quality Rs. 78/-; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 8-4-6; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-10-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 8-7-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8-3-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-10-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14-0-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-4-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-3-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 45/-; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35/-; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. -0-7-9; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-6-0

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JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, April 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta Apl/May 9/9 per cwt.

Jul/Sept. 10 per cwt.

Oct/Dec. 10/1 1/2 per cwt.

C & F Bombay, Apl/May 9/10 per cwt.

C & F Karachi, Apl/May 9/10 per cwt.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 28.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 7-1/16d. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton £6-17-6 Apl/May Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton, £15-10-0 Apl/May Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, ton £15-17-6. Apl/May Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, April 28.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton £19-5-0 Apl/May Sellers.

Linseed Calcutta, (London), ton £19-5-0 May/June Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. Ton, £18-0-0 Apl/May Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton £19-17-6 Apl/May. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 28.

Linseed Oil. Naked, London cwt. 39 May/Aug Sellers.

Linseed Oil. Naked London, cwt, 38 Sept/Dec. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 28.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot 9-5/8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 28.

Silver.—Market is uncertain.

Spot	19-11/16
Forward	19-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 28.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4-4-11-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, April 28.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-7/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Day Market Loans 2-3/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 2-7/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 2-11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 4 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, April 28.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.36-1/4.
T.T London on Amsterdam	12.08
T.T. London on Brussels	34.82
T.T London on Madrid	39.18
T.T London on Milan	92.77
T.T London on Berne	26.08
T.T London on Paris	123.93
T.T London on Prague	164.06

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex Godown.

Bombay, April 29.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 484 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs 98 per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool April 28.

May close at s.7/7-5/8d. up 1-1/8d.

July close at s.7/9-5/8d. up 1-1/8d

Oct. close at s8/0-1/2d. up 1-1/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

—:o:—

May per bushel Dols 1.04-1/2 up 1-5/8.

July per bushel Dols. 1.06-7/8 up 2-1/4.

Sept. per bushel Dols. 1.10 3/8 up 2-1/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

June 20.25 up 5.

July 20.45 down 5.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Apr. 29.

In full-pressed Bales

Since 1st September. 2 Days

		This year.
Khandesh	415	287,021
Central India	1,540	380,435
Barsi and Nagar	566	239,705
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	79,988
Berar	1,125	662,231
Central Provinces	3,233	368,113
Total Oomras	6,879	2.017,493
Dholera	1,089	142,093
N.-W. Provinces	15	137,772
Rajputana	190	47,204
Sind-Punjab	8	146,376
Broach	455	270,144
Coompta & Dharwar	1,943	56,969
Westerns-Northerns	439	20,659
Cocoanada	...	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200	10,227
Persian	..	473
American	...	10,197
Egyptian and African	...	54,547
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		653
Total	11,218	2,914,907

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Apr. 29.

In full-pressed Bales

1st Sept. to 24th April. Yesterday.

		This year.
Europe	1,943	631,563
Japan & China	4,750	1 133,052
Coast Ports	...	15,038
Up-country by Rail	...	69,295
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		45,328
Total	6,693	1,894,276

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURE.

Bombay, April 29.

F. P. Bales.—

Receipts to date 28-4-30. 1929-30 8123000; 1928-29 8991000.

Receipts Yesterday 28-4-30, 1929-30 4000; 1928-29 20000.

Exports to date 28-4-30. 1929-30 6266000; 1928-29 7295000.

Stock at Ports 25-4-30. 1929-30 1658000; 1928-29 1458000.

Stock Interior Towns 25-4-30. 1929-30 980000; 1928-29 615000

Stock Liverpool 25-4-30. 1929-30 952000; 1928-29 1069000.

Visible Supply 25-4-30. 1929-30 4094000; 1928-29 3860000.

Quantitty in Sight 25-4-30 1929-30 14023000; 1928-29 14728 000. 0

Quantity out of Sight 25-4-30, 1929-30 11684000. 1928-29 1312400o

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Apr. 29.

Mint Gold, Ready	21	9	6
Mine Gold, 1st Settlement	21	10	3
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	10	6
Silver, Ready	56	6	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	45	3	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	54	6	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Apr 29.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 44/12, Highest Rs 45/3/6. Lowest Rs. 44/10/9. Closing Rs. 44/14.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 46/15, Highest Rs. 47/6, Closing Rs. 47/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 46, Lowest Rs. 45/10. Closing Rs. 45/12.

LINSEED CABLE: (FROM LONDON.)

"Linseed-oil demand inactive but prices firmly held following reduction Argentine Government estimate. Do not think prices will be long sustained."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 28.

To-day's price.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£17-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. (London Register)	£116-1/2
National Bank	£45
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£89-1/2
Conversion Loan	£76-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.	£101-1/4
Rupee paper 3-1/4 per cent.	£48
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£54
Indian Stock 3-12 per cent. Sterling Loan	£64
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-1/4X.D
Victory Bonds	£93-3/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 28.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 6 lbs Gargoes, 38/3, April/May Sellers.

Barietta Russo per 63-1/2 lbs Cargoes 37/3 April/May, Sellers

Wheat, South Australian Parcels 39/6, Afloat value.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels 40/- May/June sellers

JOSEPH P . 29—4

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, April 29.

B. C. RATE:—

T T 1/5 25/32

D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1|5 13,16 April 15 May.

Banks Selling D D 1,5 27|32.

Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 16|30 May.

Bank Selling T T 1|5 3|4 June|Aug.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 May

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Monsoon.

NEW YORK.—

B C Rate T T 277 3/4.

Banks Selling T T 277 1/4

Banks Buying T T 276

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 917

Banks Buying D D 927

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 136 3-4

Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 104.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 130 3/4.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 89 5-8

CROSS RATES—

New York-London 4.86 3/16 28th instant.

Shanghai-London 1/11 1/8 29th instant.

Japan-London 2/0 11/32 28th instant.

London-Paris 123.90 28th instant.

London-Belgium 34.815 28th instant.

London-Switzerland 25.07 1/2 28th instant.

London-Italy 92.75 28th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 26th instant, £4-4-11 1/2 28th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 11/16 26th instant, 19 11/16 28th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 9/16 26th instant, 19 9/16 28th instant.

Silver New York Ready 42 3/4 26th instant, 42 13/16 28th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 15/32 per cent 26th instant 2 7|16 per cent 28th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3/4 per cent 26th instant, 2 11/16 per cent 28th instant.

Tone of Silver:—

Uncertain. Very little doing. Featureless.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3-1|2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1|2 per cent.

3 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent

6 Mos. 4 per cent.

12 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 30.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64|12.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76-14.

4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/4

4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86|14.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95|2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97-14.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96.

5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/2

5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 100|10.

6 per cent War Bonds due 1930 (Tax Free) Rs. 100|7.

6 per cent Bonds due 1931 (Tax Free) Rs. 101|7.

6 per cent Bonds due 1932 (Tax Free) Rs. 102|7.

6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 (Tax Free) Rs. 105|.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90|8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8

FORWARD RATES.

2nd May settlement.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64|12.

5 per cent 1945-55 100|10.

Tone of Market:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 29.

3 months 2-7 16 per cent.

6 months 2 11|16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 1|2 per cent.

Call Money 5 1|2 per cent.

One month 4 3|4 per cent.

3 months 4 1|2 per cent.

6 months 4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady

Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder, or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.

(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.

(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. April 30th to 6 a. m. May 1st. 1930.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD

(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LIMITED

announce the appointment of

PRESIDENCY MOTORS (Bombay) Ltd.

as Dealers for the world-famous

CHEVROLET

also for

OLDSMOBILE & VAUXHALL

HERE is the announcement that has been awaited with such keen interest by the motoring public of Bombay. It has been recognised by everyone that the selection of the Bombay dealers for the famous Chevrolet, the world's most popular automobile, was a matter of considerable importance. The appointment of Presidency Motors (Bombay) Ltd. is the outcome of the most careful consideration on the part of General Motors India Ltd. As dealers for Chevrolet, Oldsmobile and Vauxhall motor cars, the newly formed company will have the fullest support of the manufacturers and their great Bombay plant. This support means that, in addition to a ready supply of cars, every detail of parts supply and mechanical service will be immediately available.

NOW, once again you will be able to see and test the marvellous motor car values offered by the Chevrolet. At the opening to-day, of the Presidency Motors (Bombay) Ltd. temporary showrooms at 64, Hughes Road, there will be displayed a number of the latest model Chevrolets in their striking new colour designs. The opening celebrations will continue for three days. Hundreds of Bombay motorists are planning to attend in order to make their selections. Drivers will be on hand to give demonstrations and make trial runs.

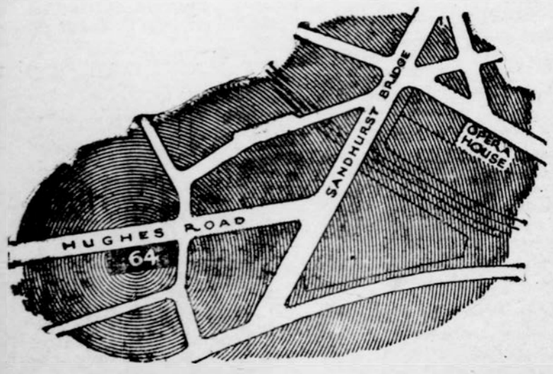
SPECIAL OFFER

To celebrate the opening of the new showrooms, Presidency Motors (Bombay) Ltd. announce that they will equip the first 10 cars sold with a brand new CHROMIUM PLATED SPOT-LIGHT without charge.

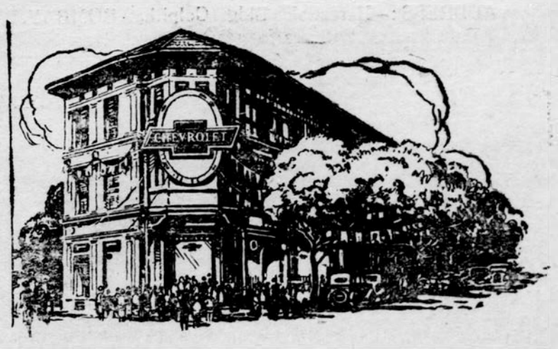
The first 10 trucks sold will be supplied FREE with a useful DIRECTION INDICATOR.

IN spite of the fact that there has been no dealer in Bombay City for Chevrolet for the past ten weeks, *the sales of Chevrolet cars in the Bombay Presidency have exceeded the sales of any other car during this period.* Nothing could demonstrate more completely how Chevrolet has established itself as the best value in low-priced, economical automobiles ever offered.

Although established less than two years ago, the General Motors plant in Bombay has clearly proved the enormous advantages it gives the motorist to have his motor car manufacturer at his door. Only by actually building its cars for India *in* India, it is possible to give the purchaser a car that fits his needs in every respect. In addition General Motors keeps a stock of Rs. 1,200,000 of spare parts ready for instant call.



TEMPORARY PREMISES
64, HUGHES ROAD,
BOMBAY



No. 238.

"ARGO"

Is a highly refined 100% pure vegetable cooking OIL, untouched by hand throughout its manufacture.

ARGO OIL fried foods in cooking do not absorb oil, and when ready to serve, are ALWAYS EASILY digested.

Can be had from all leading grocers at the following prices :—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
37	lbs. tins.	17	0	0	per tin
9¼	" "	5	2	0	" "
4⅝	" "	2	12	0	" "
2	" "	1	5	0	" "
1	" "	0	12	0	" "

Distributors:—
CORN PRODUCTS CO.,
Central Bank Bldg. Bruce Street,
BOMBAY.

THE BEST IS NOT TOO GOOD

The best Hydrogen Peroxide is undoubtedly
MERCKOZONE
Therefore accept no substitutes
specify MERCKOZONE
and see that you get it,

For the treatment of wounds, sores etc.
For use as a gargle and mouth-wash.
For removing blackheads and pimples.
For use in manicure.
For bleaching stains out of linen.
For cleaning articles of ivory, bone etc.

Use only MERCKOZONE

the famous MERCK brand of Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) of Guaranteed Strength and Purity.

ISSUED IN 4 OZ. 10 OZ. AND 20 OZ. PATENT BOTTLES ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

ANY CHEMIST CAN SUPPLY IT.
B. C.

Dr. N. L. Burman (BALAJI ROAD SURAT).

HYDROCELE EXPERT.

Radically cures Hydrocele without Operation, within 15 minutes only.

Will be in BOMBAY for the following days.
DATES :—23rd April to 4th May 1930.
TIME :—9 to 12 A.M. and 4 to 6 P.M.
FEE :—Consultation Rs. 5/-
ADDRESS :—Hararwala Bldg. Golpitha, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

"MAULANA MAHOMED ALI AND QURAN."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am glad Mr. Muhammad Ali has thought fit to "contradict" what, in his opinion, was "falsely" attributed to him. He has greatly amplified his comparison of the Hindus with the Jews although not a word about it was uttered at the Palestine Conference. But this is a different story. What actually appears in the "Roznama-e-Khilafat" regarding the point under discussion is as follows: "As a matter of fact the holy Quran does not stand in need of any 'islah'. This is a God-made law. But if any 'islah' (i.e., amendment, correction, improvement) is possible in it then I say that so far as India is concerned, it should be declared about her that the "Hindus (God forbid) and the Christians will not be pleased with thee until....." Both of them want to drag us into slavery." from this verbatim translation of the quotation from the "Raznama" it will become quite clear to the readers that the passage is not prefaced' with the words "God forbid", but they occur almost at the end, after the whole mischief has been done. At the least, this may be an example of Mr. Muhammad Ali's indiscretion, an offence which he has not committed for the first time to-day.

As to his other points, irrelevant as they are, I need not say anything beyond this that since life is "too short", the Nationalist Press is exactly ignoring his campaign of calumny, misrepesentation, vilification and abuse carried on in the "Roznama"

Yours, etc.,

"Z."

Bombay. April 25.

"STRANGE REASONING"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"t

Sir,—It appears from the leading article which has appeared in the "Times of India" of the 22nd instant under the caption "Strange Reasoning" that the old dame of Boribunder is now at its wits' end as the campaign of Manatma Gandhi has even touched the business community of the country. She,, therefore, harps on the only brainy stuff that alien people can think of.

The writer has been very nervous at the action taken by the Shroffs of Bombay for actively assisting Mahatma's battle. In its zeal to disapprove facts it calls shroffs' complaints "inaccuracies." It picks up an instance of State Railways which "belong to the country and are administered on behalf of the Indian people, and which contribute a considerable sum to the relief of the tay-payers."

Will this Anglo-Indian paper dare to answer the following questions?

1. Does the Railway Board that administers railways consist of Indians?
2. Is this Board responsible to the Legislature?
3. Again are not crores of worth of railway stock purchased to fill the pockets of British manufacturers?
4. Is the Railway Administration Indianised?
5. I like to inquire in what ways the Railways are running for the benefit of the country except to make a show of the small relief to the tax-payers?

Such a specious argument can similarly be advanced by the "Times of India" even with regard to this country?

It talks of the stability of the country, livelihood of the Shroffs and asks if it is a business proposition to risk the disaster when a safe and easy method of obtaining self-government is open. Does not this sound like an interesting allegory of a bania, who finding that the crow would not easily be caught, quietly slept motionless with a cristal lump of curd in his mouth, kept open for the purpose of providing to the crow, a safe and easy method of obtaining food?

Let this old dame of Boribunder understand once for all that the business community, along with the rest of people, is alive to its interests and has no delusion about the safe and easy method of obtaining self-government which she advocates. The business community, therefore, does not need any homily to rouse its business instinct which fortunately is now guided by patriotic considerations and not by "the present fits of emotionalism".

The duty of the Shroffs does not end with passing the resolutions of boycotting foreign banks. They should organise themselves and start their own shroff-bank in order to give an effective challenge to foreign interests and the Government. They should further boycott banks which are under foreign management and maintain "colour bar" in the service.

I appeal to all commercial public bodies to assist the Shroff Association in starting a Shroff Bank to serve as an effective reply to the Imperial Bank of India.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. SHETH.

FREE! FREE!!
SEXUAL-SCIENCE
By Rai Sahib Dr. DOSS'
Apply :—
Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta

SAVE
YOUR
Income-Tax
BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE :—
V. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH DRUGS.

—:o:—

BOMBAY IMPORTERS' RESPONSE

—:o:—

Dr. Sathaye, Secretary, Indian Medical Association, writes:—

I take this opportunity of publicly thanking the Bombay merchants importing Drugs, Surgical Instruments and other Appliances for resolving to help the Boycott movement by not importing such drugs, etc., as are of British make as per my appeal to them issued in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the April 12. I met some prominent members of them yesterday and they were kind enough to bring to my notice, that out of the total imports of British Drugs, etc., ninety per cent. are patent medicines. Only ten per cent. form other drugs and other appliances. These patent medicines are prescribed by all consultants and other general practitioners.

To make the boycott of British drugs effective it is the duty of every patriotic medical practitioner, consultant and also other customers not to use these British products but substitute similar products from other countries. If we resolve not to prescribe these patent medicines no merchant would stock these drugs when they are not wanted. Merchants have come forward to help this boycott movement. It rests now with the medical practitioner to help the movement by taking a pledge not to prescribe British drugs of any kind patent or otherwise and to use indigenous drugs wherever possible.

Nawab Saheb Of Amod.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, April 26.

The School Board of District Local Board, Broach, was held on 24th inst., to elect the Chairman of it. Nawab Saheb of Amod who is President of the District Local Board, was elected as a Chairman of the School Board, District Local Board.

After the election the Chairman Mr. Bhagubhai P. Desai not a resolution to congratulate Mr. Chhotalal Gelabhai Gandhi who is a member of District Local Board, for going to jail by joining the Satyagraha movement.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN PESHAWAR.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, April 28.

A bomb exploded at 9 last night opposite the Arya Samaj in Rampura Street, causing instantaneous death of one young Sikh. The bomb is alleged to be country-made. It is not definitely known whether the deceased hit against the bomb or the bomb was hurled at him by some one. Remnants of the bomb have been taken possession of by the police for chemical examination. No trace of the culprit has been found. Details are lacking.—A. P.

LODHRA FOR LADIES' HEALTH

KESARI KUTEERAM
EGMORE :: MADRAS

AT ALL CHEMISTS

Agents: RATILAL BROTHERS, 38, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

No Blank ALL BONDS DRAW PRIZES

"AUM"

No Blank ALL BONDS DRAW PRIZES

HAVE YOUR LUCK WITHOUT RISK
BY
PURCHASING A DONATION BOND OF Rs. 10
FROM
Universal Mutual Aid & Poor Houses Association, Ltd.

Rs. 10,000 IN THE LUCKIEST EVENT

YOU WILL GET or BY QUARTERLY DRAWINGS

Rs. 20 IN THE UNLUCKIEST EVENT

Holding first drawing 11th May 1930. Closing Drawing List 5th May 1930.

Rs. 1,25,000 Distributed in 2612 Prizes every Quarter

MORE THAN ONE LAKH BONDS ARE DISPOSED OF
Send your application to-day for a Bond with Rs. 12-8-0
(Rs. 10 Donation and Rs. 2-8-0 Admission Fee and Cost of Bond)
For further Particulars and Prospectus apply with Two Annas Postage Stamp to—
Mr. U. D. VYAS, Chief Agent, Gopipura Satan Falia, SURAT.
or
Mr. M. L. NAGANNAH, Chief Organizer, Post Box 232, MADRAS.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Churchgate Street, ... BOMBAY.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits about } Rs. 65,00,00,000
Total Assets about ... 6,66,10,00,000

Head Office 55, Wall Street, New York.
Branches in all parts of the World.

Special facilities for business with America including purchasing and selling of American Securities.

This Bank invites current account of DOCTORS, LAWYERS, SOLICITORS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS WHICH MAINTAIN BALANCES OF Rs. 10,000/- TO Rs. 100,000/- FOR THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST HALF YEAR WILL EARN 3 p. c. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES

Rates for Short or long deposits can be had on application.
Loans and overdraft granted on approved securities.

Immediate Remedy brings instant Relief and that is why

PAINODEX
REGD.

is an household necessity. It is supreme Anodyne remedy in cases of rheumatism, headache, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica and all bodily pains. It is superior to all other similar products because it does not contain inferior drugs. Price As. 12/-

Free sample on receipt of one anna stamp. Obtainable from

Thomson & Taylor Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd. Popular Pharmacy (Regd.) Madhav Agency, T. A. Wagh & Co., SAT & Co., J. Frankleen & Co., The PAINODEX MFG. Co., BOMBAY No. 1.

INSURE WITH
Presidency
INSURANCE COS.

HEAD OFFICE :
AMRUT BUILDING,
Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

No Medical Examination.
Female lives also insured.
Policies from Rs. 125 and upwards

Monthly premiums from 8 As., Re. 1 and upwards.

Liberal Terms for energetic Agents.

Holbrook's Sauce

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
HOLBROOK'S
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE
AND
PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores

Sole Agents :
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

ENCOURAGE

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Silk ! Tussore Silk !! Khadi Silk !!!

The best Silk, Tussore, Khadi Silk, Suitings manufactured in our own FACTORY at Surat can be had at very reasonable rates from :—

The Indian Silk & Tussore House,
Dwarkadas Mansions
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BLACK SILK SUITINGS IS OUR SPECIALITY.

PLEASE

NOROLINA

ALL-INDIA SECURITY

Life and General Assurance Co. Ltd.

A Purely Indian Life Office.

Low Rates of Premiums
Liberal Policy Conditions
Guaranteed Bonus and
many other Privileges.

Endowment Investment Policy

Yields a return of 6% to 7%. Compound Interest.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE OF LIBERAL TERMS.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 4 Up To 6 Pts. Down.

REPORTS OF RAIN IN TEXAS.

Bombay, April 29.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was narrow and irregular on possible heavy tenders. Prices advanced on covering by shorts but later declined on rain in drought section. It may be said that higher prices ruling for near months at New York is purely due to the action of Federal Farm Board. Large tenders are taken up by co-ops and when bills are curtailing production, it is impossible to look for any big buying movement of spot cotton. Perhaps the present attitude of Farm Board has saved the market from a fall in prices and we think it safe to watch the progress of the New crop. To us, it is only a dead proposition to think about old crop months which kept at a artificial high level by tactics. The market opened at unchanged prices and soon reached the lowest level. Heavy covering assisted a rise of 23 points but in subsequent trading prices declined on selling influenced by rains. Near months closed at a rise of 4 points while distant deliveries declined 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 16.20C.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points. Quotations of New Crop months are not received here and we are at a loss to understand the trend of new crop prices. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 15.54C.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 5 points but prices firmed up particularly for neers on good demand influenced by advices from New York. The market closed at a rise of 7 to 1 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 4 points at 8 60 and sales amounted to 4000 bales.

Empire cotton futures closed at a decline of 2 points while Egyptian lost 3 to 1 point.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 16.13 plus .15 lowest 15.95 —.05.

N. Y. July Highest 16.27 (at 12 noon) lowest 16 04 (10-05 a.m.).

Hemelryk:—"Some rains Texas Oklahoma but believe Texas needs more rain."

Reuter:—"Market was nervous and irregular on possible heavy tenders. Prices advanced on covering by shorts, but later declined on rain in drought section.

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON-BELT.

—:o:—

Continued rains Oklahoma-West Texas. More rain expected. Drought broken.

STOCKS AND CONSUMPTION.

Garside estimates Worlds consumption of American Cotton excluding linters during March 1,074,000 Bales against 1,291,000 Bales same period. World's stock of American Cotton at the end of the last month was 9,851,000 Bales against 9,378,000 Bales at this time last year.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 28.	
May	16 02 plus .04
July	16.19 plus .04
October	14.96-.04
December	15.12-.03
January	15.20-02
Middling Spot	16.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 28.	
May	16.66 plus .02
July	15.75 plus .04
Middling Spot	15.54-

NEW YORK.

New York, April 28.

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpoor at closing time.)

May	Unquoted
July	16.20
October	15.10
New York 11.45 a.m.	
May	16.10
July	16.18
October	15.13

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, April 28.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports 4,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain Nil. balesl

Day's exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 28.

	To-day's Rate
Demand Bills	463.00

Wheat At The Lowest Price.

AFTER A DECADE !

INVESTMENT LEVEL REACHED.

Wheat market continues easier in consequence of Indian Government estimate at 98 lac tons. May and September deliveries are quoted to-day at Rs. 5-15-0 and Rs. 6-3-6 per cwt. respectively. More than a decade after, wheat is selling to-day under cost of production. Although Indian Government estimates 98 lac tons, reliable private estimates maintain crop about 92 lac tons, as it is believed the damage done to wheat in Sind, Gujerat, Central Provinces, Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country is not properly assessed in the present Government report. Of course, the next Government estimate may be altered as in the case of cotton, which has been now reduced from 55,33,000 Bls. to 52,60,000 Bls. The Government estimate indicates the Indian supply by 13 lac tons larger than last year, but last season India imported an equal quantity of foreign wheat. Last year, with an Indian crop of 85 lac tons and imports of about 13 lac tons, India consumed wheat at much higher prices but to-day wheat, according to well-known economists, is selling about 30 per cent. below in parity with other commodities. Moreover, after short crops during last two years, India has a sufficient supply this season to lay in store and should the present prices continue during next planting period, there is bound to be a good acreage reduction in consequence of profitable prices for Linseed. Also, present price is comparatively much cheaper than foreign wheat and is in export parity.

Overseas markets keep quiet but steady. Although American Winter acreage was large but the latest Government condition of crop indicates 77 per cent. as compared with 32 per cent. last year, with an outturn of 550 million bushels against 578 millions last year. Recently there have been some beneficial rains in America and Canada but the Winter crop has not yet passed through the danger. As for Summer crop in America, Government Farmer's intentions to plant report indicates a reduction of 15 per cent. in acreage. During last week, Argentine Government has issued the wheat crop estimates, reducing from 18-1/4 to 17 million qrs. Private report suggest a reduction in acreage of 1-1/4 million acres in Canada. The World's crops are estimated about 545 million qrs. against 550 million qrs. last year.

Broadly speaking, wheat prices, especially Indian, are at investment level in view of the uncertainty of next Indian Monsoon and the Summer crops in America, Canada, Argentine and Australia being liable to weather scares. We favour purchases now and on all set-backs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 28.

	Opening	Closing.
April	—	8.22 plus .08
May	8.07	8.19 plus .07
June	—	8.15 plus .03
July	8.08	8.16 plus .02
August	—	8.12 plus .02
September	—	8.08 plus .01
October	7.97	8.04 plus .01
November	—	8.04 plus .01
December	—	8.06 plus .01
January	7.99	9.06 plus .01
February	—	8.08 plus .01
March	8.05	8.11-
April	—	8.14 plus .02
Middling Spot	—	8.60—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Sales at Liverpoon	4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 bales.
Sales of East Indian	Nal bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 28.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.60-.05
Scinde, Fine	4.85-.05
Scinde, Superfine	5.10-.05
Bengal, Good	4.35-.05
Bengal, Fully Good	4.60-.05
Bengal, Fine	4.85-.05
Oomra, Good	4.90-.05
Oomra, Fully Good	5.20-.05
Oomra, Fine	5.50-.05
Broach, Fully Good	5.90-.05
Broach, Fine	6.15-.05
Broach Superfine	6.40-.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 28.

May	13.32-.03
July	13.22 plus .01
November	12.97-.02
December	12.99-.03
January	13.06-.03
Mareh	13.20-.03
Sakella. F.G.F. Spot.	14.30

LONDON METALS.

London, April 28.

Copper Braziers	£ 78
Yellow Metal	£61
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£16-1/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£11-7/8
Tin, English Ingots	£158-1/2
Antimony, Foreign, Refined	£26-5/0
	April/May Value

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, April 29.

Wheat May	5 15 0
Wheat September	6 3 6
Linseed May	11 12 0
Linseed September	12 0 9
Castorseed	9 2 0
Cottonseed	3 9 0
Groundnut ...	9 5...0
Rapeseed	11 10 0
Gram	46 0 0
Mavara seed	7 10 0
Myrabolams	22 0 0
Poppyseed ...	10 6 0

SHARE MARKET CLOSED.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 29

The Bombay Share market remained closed to-day on account of the sad death of Sheth Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, a leading share broker.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, April 29.

In responding to quieter advices from New York, the local market opened at Rs. 266 for Broach J.|A. delivery. At this level there was some short covering and prices improved to Rs. 267. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market ruled dull. Liverpool opening cables were quiet. The market closed quiet at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	251
Broach J./A.	266
Oomra May	212
Oomra July	224
Bengal May	183/12
Bengal July	193/12
Broach J./A. Highest	267
Broach J.|A. Lowest	265|12

ROOM RATES.

Bombay April 29.

Bengal May 184.
Bengal July 192.
Broach A./M. 250.
Broach J/A 266.
Umra May 213.
Umra July 225.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay April 29.

	S.Fine	Fine	F.G.	Good.
Bengal	195	190	185	179
Sind	200	195	190	184
Punjab	193	188	183	177
Rajpipla	336	333	329	324
Broach	258	255	252	247
Punjab American	269	266	262	257
Kadi-Viramgaon	261	258	254	249
Dholera	260	257	253	248
Kalajin	261	258	254	249
Cutch	267	264	260	255
Surat	349	346	342	337
Rajputana	336	333	329	324
Navsari	354	351	347	342
	ex-S.F.	SF.	Fine	F. G. Good.
Umra No 3	221	217	213	209
C P No. 1	236	232	228	224
C P No. 2	228	224	220	216
Muthia		206	201	196

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 29

300	Japan T & Co.	Senabad	218/219
100	Do	Mortaka	218¼
100	Do.	Indore	217
200	Do.	Khandwa	218¼
100	G G Kesha & Co	Khirakiya. Old	195
100	Do.	Amalner	193
100	Do.	Shegaon	190
100	Gokak Mill	Aurangabad	195
100	Do.	Arvi	191
100	C V Jagjivan	Akola	218¼
100	Khatau Mill	Nagarold	191
100	Hindustan Mill	Mundra	268
200	A Damodar	Khamgaon	216
100	N Rajaram	Do.	216
100	Aboobakar & Co	Wun	228
100	Ital India & Co.	Vichluya	209
300	Goguldas Dossa	Vijayanagar	191/193

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 29.

Broach	250/258
Oomra	Nil.
Bengal	190/198
Mathia	200/208
Khandeish	208/214
Akola/Khamgaon	212/218
Nagpur/Wardha	225/235
Barsi/Kurduwadi	208/214
Jalna/Aurangabad	210/215
Nagar/Vamberi	208/218
Purna/Parban	212/220
Khandwa/Sanawad	212/218
Indore/Ujjain	214/232
Miraj/Sangli	275/290
Coompta	280/285
Tirupur/Cambodia	330/345

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1930.

"GOVT SHOW NO CHANGE OF HEART."

"SATYAGRAHA NATURAL OUTCOME OF GOVT. POLICY."

Mr. V. J. Patel addressing a meeting at Delhi unburdened himself and indulged in plain-speaking. He said he wished to tell Lord Irwin and the British Government that the people of India would continue to suffer, without retaliation, until Swaraj was won Referring to the Damocles' sword of the Press Ordinance promulgated by the Viceroy, Mr. Patel said he failed to see how any self respecting journalist could stand its provisions. He expected Lord Irwin to resign rather than to have consented to put his signature to the Ordinance.

After referring to his resignation which he said he had tendered after mature consideration he aid during his term of office he had often pleaded and argued with the authorities and warned them of the evil consequences of the situ tion that faced them. It was now a life and death struggle. He reminded Indians that it was the duty of each and every one of them to support the non-violent struggle for freedom.

Mr. Patel said that India was impatient and it had found that there was no change of heart on the part of the Government. India could not participate in the Round Table Conference unless the Congress was a party attending it. He appealed to the Viceroy to call a conference of leaders to find out the feelings of the country.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 28.

Over 50,000 assembled to hear Mr. Patel who made his first public speech to-day after resigning Presidentship of the Assembly. At the outset Mr Patel referred to the unprecedented reception he has given both at Simla and Delhi, and wished Lord Irwin was with him to see the determination of the people to throw off the foreign yoke inspite all obstacles in their way Westerners, he said, could never understand why thousands should Court imprisonment. Suffering without retallation has been the creed India; and he wished to tell Lord Irwin and the British Government that the process would continue as long as Swaraj was not won. Thousands would come out to Court imprisonment and even lay down their lives in case of need till freedom downed on the country.

MR. PATEL'S WARNING.

In this connection he uttered one warning. He said it was a non-violent war against violent forces of Government. When Government could suppress even non-violent movement how much easier for them was to suppress a violent one. He appealed to the believers in the bomb cult to give a chanye to the non-violent movement.

Mr. Patel next referred to the press ordinance, and said the Government of India successfully persuaded Lord Irwin to issue it in order celebrate the departure of Mr. Patel from Simla.

Mr. Patel, critising the ordinance, said it was no offence to make speeches or pass resolution in favour non-payment of taxes of urging Government servants to resign; but in case those very speeches or resolutions were published in any newspaper it was liable to get its security forfeited. He could not understand how any self-respecting journalist could stand provisions of the Ordinance. He knew the provisions of the Ordinance not unworthy of the British Government or the Government of India, but they were certainly unworthy of Lord Irwin. And in spite of the Ordinance Mr. Patel said he was convinced Lord Irwin meant well to India.

EXPECTED IRWIN TO RESIGN.

But he expected Lord Irwin to resign rather than to have consented to put his signature to the Ordinance. He could not say what action the journalists are going take to mark their protest; but he was certain journalism whether honest or dishonest had become impossible under it. "But if Government held by suppressing newspapers they could suppress Government for freedom they utterly mistaken." The movement, he said, was too deep-rooted and could stand worse things than the Ordinance.

Mr. Patel next alluded to his resignation from the chair of the Assembly, and said he spent many sleepless nights over it before taking the decision. During the term of his office he made every effort to impress on Lord Irwin and the British Government the desirability of granting full responsible Government to the people of India. On this subject he pleaded and argued with them and warned them of the evil consequences of the situation that faced them to-day. In 1927 he requested the King to grant Dominion Status to India which he had said was the only way to prevent a catastrophe. The same views he had expressed to Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Birkenhead.

FORECAST COMES TRUE.

He was no prophet but his forecast had come true. But it was not in human nature and much less in British nature to part with power and he, therefore, asked his countrymen be ready pay the price for freedom. It was a life and death struggle, and the question was 'Now or Never'. He was convinced that if the present movement failed it would do incalculated harm to the country and would put the clock of freedom by several years. It was the duty of every Indian, therefore, to support the movement. And he resigned because he felt the time to strike had come

Mr. Patel, referring to the Round Table Conference, said he had repeatedly explained to Lord Irwin that only the Congress could deliver the goods. And Lord Irwin's August announcement was meaningless uptill the Congress was irreconciled to it. The Congress and Gandhi at the memorable Conference in December last had asked for an assurance that discussions at the Round Table Conference be on the basis of full measure of Dominion Status. And the Conference would debate upon one or two points while others be taken for granted. Mr. Patel realized the difficulties of Lord Irwin and the British Government that in accordance with the Government of India Act they had appointed the Simon Commission whose report was not out till now.

NO CHANGE OF HEART.

But Lord Irwin ought to know also that India had become impatient and could not wait. India was convinced that the change of heart and the change of spirit in the administration of the country from day to day and Dominion Status in action were as unreal as the Fiscal Autonomy Convention and the press Ordinance was the last proof of it. "And yet Lord Irwin was angry and regretted my resignation. The best proof of Lord Irwin's regret was his letter to me accept-ign my resignation I am very sorry to say that the Irwin tone was absent from it; and, however I may regret for the tone I am not surprised at it. Lord Irwin to-day is surrounded by men who are sworn enemies of India while others are out of touch with the real Indian situation. It was but natural that those people whom I had attacked in my letter should have persuaded the Viceroy to write to me in the tone he actually used. I have loo great respect for Lord Irwin. But I may ask him one thing publicly whether his Government launched on social boycott of the President of the Assembly in 1927 and if those very people were paid in their coin by social boycott, why they were loud in complaints to-day."

A NATURAL OUTCOME.

Referring to Civil Disobedience, Mr. Patel said he was surprised to see Lord Irwin calling it unconstitutional. It was the right of every people to rise in revolt against the power that be and refuse supplies before grievances were redressed. But Civil Disobedience was the natural outcome of policy of Government and the situation had become fully grave. He called upon Lord Irwin to invite a man who could really deliver the goods, and it was the duty of Congressmen to tell the Viceroy that the country was behind them and they could not participate in the Round Table Conference unless the Congress was a party attending it. He appealed to Lord Irwin to call a conference of such leaders and find out the feelings of the country

"I have too great respect for these leaders who, I am sure, will not misrepresent facts to the Viceroy. I am convinced there is still time; but if the British Government let go this opportunity whoever talks of Dominion Status to-morrow will be called a traitor. But, if to-day, India is offered full Dominion Status without any reservations she would accept it.

"GO AHEAD AND GOD-SPEED."

In conclusion I very much regret to find it fell to the lot of Lord Irwin to pursue a policy of ruthless repression to suppress the legitimate aspirations of the people of this country. And he would tell his countrymen "Go ahead and God-speed." (Long cheers).

At the outset the Congress presented an address to Mr. Patel and after two resolutions one protesting against the Press Ordinance and the other expressing sympathy with Peshawar sufferers were passed the meeting was adjourned.

SEC. 144 IN MIDNAPUR

—:o:—

Police Hunt For Guns.

SATYAGRAHI LEADERS JAILED.

MIDNAPUR, April 28.

Messrs. M. N. Das and B. N. Chatterjee, who had been arrested for breaking Salt Law and organising meetings in defiance of Police notification, were sentenced to two years' and six months' R. I. respectively by the Additional District Magistrate.

There were many house searches here as a consequence of which the Police took away several guns, although the owners had licenses.

Messrs. P. N. Sanyal and B. B. Giri, conveners of a meeting in defiance of Police notifications, have been arrested. A notice under Sec. 144 also has been served on 20 active Congress workers.—Free Press.

ACTING GOVERNOR OF BIHAR.

—:o:—

PATNA, April 29.

The Hon. Mr. J. D. Sifton, Member Behar Executive Council, will assume charge of the office of Acting Governor on May 10. Mr. H. K. Briscoe, Chief Secretary, will take over as temporary Member from Mr. SSifton—A. P.

ARRESTS AT DHULIA

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, April 29.

Rumour proved true and six were arrested. Sjt. Vishwasrao, Kshire, Thakar, Joshi Mangilal, Kalyanji in Lokmanya Volunteers Camp. The Police offered motor, but people refused and walked to the police lines.

SATYAGRAHA IN C. P.

Leaders Make Salt.

NAGPUR, April 28.

Mr. Abhayankar, with ten other volunteers broke the salt law yesterday by publicly preparing salt from salt water fetched specially from Dahihanda (Berar) Mr. Abhyankar auctioned the salt in small quantity. Some volunteers were enrolled and foreign caps were burnt.—Free Press.

CONTRABAND SALT FETCHES RS. 41.

18 Volunteers Enrolled At Wardha.

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHAGANJ, April 28.

At a largely attended public meeting at Wardha on 27th salt was prepared from water specially brought from Dahihanda. The salt was auctioned for Rs. 41. There was much enthusiasm, and 18 volunteers enrolled themselves on the spot. There was also a bonfire of foreign cloth.

Liquor picketing is proceeding vigorously.

DR. MOONJE TO BREAK LAW.

—:o:—

Responsivists' Attitude.

NAGPUR, April 28.

The C. P. Marathi Responsivists met yesterday at Doctor Moonje's place at Nagpur, he presiding and unanimously passed the fodlowing resolutions.

1. Since the Responsive Co-operation Party believes in a mass movement of resistence as one of the means of enforcing the Nation's will in political matters, this meeting of the members and sympathisers of the Responsive Co-operation Party resolves to support the mass movement of Civil Disobedience launched by the Congress without forsaking their principles embodied in their manifesto of February 1926

2. This meeting calls upon all the members and sympathisers of the party to organise sub-committees in their districts to (break salt laws offend such other inequitable laws affecting general welfare of the masses and to read proscribed literature in public meetings, (b) to promots Swadeshi in all ways and to boycott British Goods and in particular British cloth, (c) to organise a Notional Volunteer Corps in every town and village of this province. (d) to carry on propoganda against liquor and intoxicating drugs.

On the 1st May, a public meeting will be held Dr. Moonje presiding where he will break the salt law. Proscribed literature will also be read at the meeting. —Free Press.

Mrs. Gandhi On Phohibition.

—:o:—

JALALPUR, April 28.

(CAMP KARADI.)

Mrs. Gandhi and volunteers paid a visit to the village fair at Onjar near Obrama to preach the gospel of prohibition. Demonstrations attracted many people, who flocked to hear woman speakers. Two more meetings were addressed this evening by Mrs. Gandhi.—Free Press.

Amraoti And Salt Law.

—:o:—

AMROTI, April 28.

Volunteers from several places of the district gathered and prepared contraband salt in the presence of a large audience under the supervision of Mr. Veer Vamanrao Joshi and the whole audience pledged slomenly they would strictly adhere to non-violence. The police did not interfare.

Ladies auctioned the salt at a public meeting.—Free Press.

Bengalis From Chittagong Arrested At Rangoon.

—:o:—

RANGOON, April 28.

Another batch of ten Bengalis who arrived yesterday by S. S. "Chantala" from Chittagong have been arrested by the C. I. D. on suspicion in connection with Chittagong riots. Nine have been released on security while one has been detained in custody as a letter bearing to the incident reported was found in his possession. —A. P.

"RED" ACTIVITIES IN SHANGHAI.

—:o:—

Preparing For May Day Demonstration.

150 COMMUNISTS ARRESTED.

LONDON, April 28.

Shanghai—Despite 150 precautionary arrests during the weekend, pecrudescence of Communist agitation which is already indicated in present motorbus and tramway strikes is going on in full swing. Thousands of leaflets have been broadcast, and there are apprehensions of a general strike on May 1.

The police raided a lonely house in the French Concession, to-day and found number of Chinese feverishly printing Communist propaganda including appeals in English addressed to foreign troops.—Reuter.

MAY DAY IN BOMBAY. Workers' Processions And Meetings.

The Hon. Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress writes:—

The following programme has been fixed by the A. I. T. U. C. for the May-Day in Bombay.

Workers of all mills, workshops, etc., to strike work for one day.

Processions of volunteers and unemployed workers will parade the streets in the morning.

A mass meeting of workers at Lal Baug opposite Dinshaw Petit Mills at 6 p.m.

At the end of the meeting the Workers will march in a procession to Chowpatty.

Workers of all industries and unemployed workers are requested to join the demonstrations.

PROTEST AGAINST PRESS ACT ORDINANCE

—:o:—

MEETING AT LAL BAUG

Under the auspices of the A. I. T. U. C. a public meeting will be held at Lal Baug opposite Dinshaw Petit Mills on Wednesday the 30th instant at 6 p.m. to protest against the Press Act Ordinance and the campaign of repression.

POLICY HOLDERS & NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

Concession By A. I. S. Life & General Assurance Co., Ld.

The Managing Agents of All-India Security Life and General Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay writes:—

"In view of the present nationol struggle and the fact that many of our policy-holders are joining in it, the Board of Directors of the Company have passed the following resolution in a special meeting called for that purpose.

"Resolves that if any of our Policy-holders are sent to jail while fighting for National Freedom, their policies will automatically be kept in force, even though the Premium on the same might not have been paid when due. This clause is unconditional and has nothing to do with the duration of the Policy."

A copy of this resolution is being forworded to all important centres, including the Congress Committees of various Districts."

SATYAGRAHA PLANS FOR C. P.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 29

The C. P. Marathi "War Council" unanimously decided to carry on Salt Act Disobedience on more extensive scale from the 5th to the 20th May. Salt will be manufactured and sold in at least 15 villages in every Tahsil, from salt wayer especially imported for the purpose. Other forms of Satyagraha were also considered and important decisions arrived.

SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY.

Intense Swadeshi Campaign By Lady Volunteers.

(Through Satyagraha Committee, B. P. C. C.)

The Satyagraha volunteers covered went through the city of selling contraband salt which they supplied in one seer packets, one such packet being supplied to each family at 2 pice less than the price of the Government salt. Volunteers also proceeded to Kurla and brought back a huge quantity of salt by rail. Salt was also sold in the train.

SWADESHI CAMPAIGN: DESH SEVIKA SANGH

An intensive house to house campaign for the propogation of Swadeshi is being carried on by the lady volunteers since the 21st instant. Groups of volunteers have chalked out areas and visiting houses get the pledges signed. About 2,000 pledges have been signed and the work is being continued very vigorously. The groups lead by Mrs. Gajjar, Miss Shantila Desai and Mrs. Joshi are the most active.

The ladies will hold 2 meetings on the 30th instant, one at Abdulla Mansion, Umerkhadi at 3 p.m. and the other at Handoba Mandir, Fort at 8 p.m.

In Bombay City 2341 volunteers have till to-day have enrolled themselves for offering Satyagraha.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

All the Satyagrahi volunteers will fetch sea water, manufacture salt at street corners, sell contraband salt in all the wards and distribute sea water and transport salt from different stations.

MORE MUSLIMS JOIN CONGRESS.

The following Muslims have joined the Congress:—

Kaji Mohid Anaulla, Fijaj Paras, Mahomed Nurmahomed Manewala, Haji Kasam Ibrahim, Haji Mahomed Abbasi, Ahmed Janmahomed, Esmail Abubaker Chawala, Abdul Karim Haji Mahomed, Abdul Sakoor Ismail Badshah, Yusuf Haji Abdulla, Syed Mahomed Syed Ibrahim, Mahomed Abdul Kaderkhan, Kasum Ibrahim Haji, Mahomed Azimuddin, Ahmed Hasum Kapadawalla, Mir Abja, Mahomed Sadiq, Basiruddin, Abdul Shafur, Mahomed Kushuf, Abdul Rehman.

CONTRABAND SALT SOLD IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Rich People Pay Fancy Prices.

Forty maunds of contraband salt brought from Kurla to Bombay was sold in the principal streets of Bombay by 150 volunteers on Tuesday. The price was only one anna a "paili" to suit the pockets of the poor. The salt was bought both by the rich and poor and at some places fancy prices were paid by some well-to-do citizens.

WOMEN'S WAR ON FOREIGN CLOTH.

:o:

The Rashtriya Stree Sabha of Bombay has taken up the campaign against foreign cloth in right earnest. It has started the Desh Sevika Sangh for the purpose which has by now secured about 300 lady volunteers. Groups of these in batches of nine each have chalked out areas for house to hous visits to get the Swadeshi pledges signed. About 2,000 signatures have been secured on this pledge, and the work is being carried on very vigorously. The groups led by Mrs. Gajjar, Miss Shantila Desai and Mrs. Joshi are the most active.

The Desh Sevika Sangh is contemplating a stiffer form of the Swadeshi campaign, namely, picketing of foreign cloth shops. But this has been put off for some time till the necessary preparations are completed. In the meanwhile, they are going ahead with the propaganda. In addition to the house-to-house visits described above, they have taken up another form of propaganda, namely, parading the streets in a procession.

PROCESSION THROUGH THE CITY.

This they began on Tuesday The volunteers, numbering about 300, started at 3 o'clock from Congress House on a march through the city, which lasted two and a half hours. The procession led by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale was an impressive sight. Excepting a few who had taken a vow to wear only white clothes, all the volunteers were dressed in their uniform which consisted of bright orange-coloured sari and a bodice of white khaddar, which are meant to be emblems of self-sacrifice and purity. Prominent among the members of the procession were Mrs. Perinben Captain, Mrs. Jankibai Jamnala Bajaj, Shrimati Jamnabehn, Shrimati Snehlata Hajrat, Miss Dhumatkar and Mr. Kantabehn Khandwala. Many prominent ladies of the Marwadi community, besides a good number of Parsis were conspicuous in the procession. As the procession passed along waving the national flags and singing national songs and slogans, they were welcomed by the people, and even the foreign cloth shop-keepers also joined in the reception. At some places, flowers were showered upon them.

As the volunteers were exhausted after a trying march of two and half hours, there will be no procession to-day, but they will, as usual, continue the house-to-house visits.

PROPAGANDA WORK IN GHATKOPAR.

(From A Correspondent)

On the 26th instant a batch of 20 volunteers under the leadership of Mr. Krupal Jivani visited the village of Kirol at 8 p.m. A public meeting of the villagers was held. Mr. Jivani spoke on the present political movement. Some packets of salt were distributed among the villagers free and the villagers were requested to do their utmost to promote the use of Swadeshi and Khaddar, and to give up the habit of taking drinks. The villagers told the volunteers that they were getting salt at the rate of annas 3 per paeli when the volunteers asked them to come to buy at the Satyagraha camp at the rate of one anna per paeli.

The volunteers commenced collecting of foreign clothes from the town on Tuesday.

BOMBAY HINDUSTAN SEVA DAL

An Ordinary Meeting of the Hindustani Seva Dal's Provincial Board of Bombay was held on Sunday, the 27th instant at Congress House.

Prof. Johari and Mr. G. Vishwanatham were co-opted temporary as members of the Board in the places of Messrs. Abidally and Meherally.

Prof. Johari and Messrs. N. J. Manjrekar and S. G. Sherman were elected as President, Treasurer and Secretary of the Board respectively.

CONGRESS PUBLIC MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Khatau Makanji Wadi, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will preside and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Sjt. Purshottam Tricamdas and others will speak.

Thursday 1st May—Tara Baug-Motishan Gally, Love Lane, Mazagaon at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. S. K. Pupala to preside.

Saturday 3rd May—Tilak Bridge Maidan at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CALL FOR SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS.

All the Satyagraha Volunteers are requested to present themselves at Congress House to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) sharp with their Badges to receive important instructions for the future organisations.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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